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## COMMITTEE DELAY MAY DEFER ACTION ON BREWERY FUND

Hearings Postponed in Absence  
of United States Senators  
Who Are Investigating—Lack  
of Enthusiasm Seen as Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The pending investigation by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee acting under authority of the Jones resolution charging brewers in the United States with illegal and corrupt practices, and with disloyal sympathies, is threatened with delay. When the committee met on Wednesday morning there were only three members present, Senator Overman, chairman, and Senators Nelson and Wolcott. Senator King is absent for a few days, and Senator Sterling is campaigning in North Dakota. In the absence of two of the members, it was deemed advisable to postpone the hearings.

The fact of the matter is that the subcommittee does not seem to have entered into the investigation with the enthusiasm that might be expected in view of the seriousness of the charges made against certain interests and certain publications. It is known that certain officials have disapproved of the action of A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, with regard to the disclosures about The Washington Times. Senator Overman, despite the terms of the resolution, has consistently declared that the scope of the investigation could not be decided until the committee had examined the documents in the possession of the alien property custodian and in the hands of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Palmer has submitted the documents on which he based his charges, and these were ordered to be formally introduced into the record of the subcommittee on Wednesday, and marked confidential. The Attorney-General informed the subcommittee that the mass of material which he was requested to submit was so large that it would be necessary to go through it and see what part of it could be released consistently with the public interest. The documents referred to would fill several barrels, and, on a motion by Senator Nelson, it was recommended that this mass of material should be investigated by some competent person and the briefs of his findings filed with the committee.

The selection of the man to do this work is considered of the utmost importance. It has been intimated, from time to time, that the publication of these documents would involve the names of many men who are now high in public life. It is considered possible that this may be one reason why the Attorney-General is, apparently, somewhat averse to handing the documents over.

In view of the hesitation manifested by Senator Overman over the scope of the investigation, Wayne P. Wheeler, of the Anti-Saloon League, recommended, on Wednesday, that Senator Jones, the author of the resolution, be called before the subcommittee to state the case as he sees it. Senator Jones declared recently that the resolution speaks for itself, and calls for a "searching investigation of the activities of the brewers over an extended period of time." His appearance before the subcommittee, however, will be of great importance, as he is expected to give specific information regarding the general charges which he has made.

On the motion of Senator Overman, there was inserted in the record the letter written by Arthur Brisbane, asking that he be heard. There was placed in the record at the same time a series of editorials by Mr. Brisbane, intended, apparently, to show his loyalty to the war issues. Side by side with these there was put in the record a series of editorials written by Mr. Brisbane in the Hearst papers and submitted by The New York Tribune to various senators. It is quite possible that the apparent differences in point of view presented in these two series are capable of reconciliation.

Little has been said about the purchase of The Chicago Herald by William Randolph Hearst. The statement has been published, however, that nine Washington Times checks of \$50,000 each were given in part payment for The Herald. That this was so, Mr. Hearst has denied, but it is alleged that the checks were received by Levi Mayer, a well-known attorney of Chicago, part owner of The Herald and counsel for the former owners. Mr. Mayer may be summoned before the subcommittee, as it is believed he ought to be because of some known facts and allegations. Although The Washington Times was making money, it is considered quite impossible that so much money would be available from the resources of the paper in such a short time after its being bought by its present owner or owners.

While Mr. Brisbane admits that he received financial assistance from the brewers, he stoutly denies any connection with people of German sympathies. Individuals holding high office in Washington who would readily see the investigation postponed until after the elections, in any case do not feel kindly toward Mr. Palmer. The facts in the case, however, are these: Mr. Palmer is in charge of

## ORDER IN IRELAND AGAINST FIREARMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The Commander-in-Chief in Ireland has prohibited the carrying, having or keeping of firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosives throughout Ireland in consequence of raids of lawless men in which these articles have been seized, for any purpose prejudicial to public safety. The order takes effect from Oct. 9, and does not apply to members of His Majesty's forces, the Royal Irish Constabulary, the Dublin police or anyone holding a permit issued by competent naval or military authority.

## KAISER WILHELM AND MASONIC BODY

Attempts to Use Organization for  
Peace Propaganda Vigorously  
Condemned by Supreme Council  
of Southern Jurisdiction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Masonic representatives at a special session of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States in a meeting at the Scottish Rite Cathedral here, unanimously condemned an attempt of the German Kaiser to use the Masonic order for German peace propaganda.

George F. Moore of Washington, D. C., sovereign grand commander, called the representatives' attention to a statement that has been made by the press of Eastern cities to the German peace efforts and the alleged efforts of the Kaiser to use the Masonic order in an effort to strengthen the peace offensive. In his call for the meeting Commander Moore stated:

"Our Supreme Council is now the oldest body of that rank in the world and is termed 'Mother Council of the World.' There are no lodges of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in any country which is allied with the Central or Teutonic Powers in the great war now raging in Europe.

"Within the past few days several daily newspapers contained statements that the Emperor of Germany is a Freemason. It was stated by a correspondent that a congress was convened at the instance of the Kaiser for the purpose of organizing some concerted action by the Freemasons of the Central Powers in the direction of the Freemasons of the Entente countries, with a view to peace propaganda.

"The true Freemasons of the United States do not desire to aid in bringing about any kind of peace except such a one as shall meet the full approval of the government of the United States, and shall be in accord with the principles laid down by President Wilson in discussing the subject. Nor will Freemasons consent to become propagandists of any ideas which are contrary to the fundamental principles on which our government is founded, for these principles are identical with Freemasonry."

Before adjournment, the council unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this, the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, in special session assembled, pledges itself unreservedly to the principles announced by the President of the United States as the only basis upon which our country will consent to the restoration of peace. There can be no peace worthy of the name unless it be permanent. Any agreement between the warring nations which would mean but a temporary cessation of hostilities must be deprecated. Military despotism must be crushed and obliterated, and the peoples of the world have full assurance that they are forever relieved of that unhappy ambition which brought on the present war and which looked to universal dominion throughout the world.

Bulgaria, Minister Roussos said,

speaking for both governments, shall be prevented from designs looking to supremacy in the Balkans.

## VIENNA FINDS THE POSITION DIFFICULT

Crown Council Meets to Discuss  
Results of Bulgarian Armistice  
—Turkey Recovering From  
First Surprise at the News

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—A well authenticated report has reached here containing an ordre du jour of General Franchet d'Esperey, commander-in-chief of the allied armies in Macedonia, covering the operations prior to the signing of the armistice, which reads:

"The Greek troops have proved once more their wonderful qualities in fighting, and have conquered the narrow passes leading into the valley of the Breska, continuing their onslaught on the northern part.

"They have stormed in a few hours

the heights of Pliskariza and have overtaken some Bulgarian divisions endeavoring to halt their march. In one spot alone they captured three batteries of heavy artillery and considerable booty.

"In the region of Strumiza, in cooperation with the British, the Greeks are pressing back the Bulgarians, who in their retreat, are burning and destroying all the supplies existing in that valley.

"Greek troops, in cooperation with the British, are advancing on the left. The Greeks, who continue to press the enemy, have occupied the important height of Mount Belas.

"On receipt of an order from general headquarters announcing the signature of the armistice, the fighting ceased."

## Swiss Cables

Warning Issued Against Reports on  
Risings Against Austro-Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An inquiry in authoritative Serbian quarters in London today The Christian Science Monitor European bureau learns that the reports emanating from Switzerland as to risings against the Austro-Germans in the occupied districts of Montenegro and Serbia, and of the existence in the mountain regions there of bands of armed and organized insurgents, should be received with reserve, especially in view of the possibility of Austrian intrigue.

Obviously such reports might furnish an excuse for the occupying powers to wreak their vengeance afresh on the population of the occupied territories.

## Demands on Bulgaria

Serbia and Greece Announce Their  
Peace Requirements

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Serbia and Greece on Wednesday announced their peace demands on Bulgaria. They are: 1, Reparation for all damages in occupied territory; 2, Abandonment of all plans for domination of the Balkans; 3, Guarantees that Greeks living on Bulgarian territory shall not be exterminated.

The terms outlined in an official statement issued at the Greek legation by Minister Roussos, apply to the conditions of the peace settlement to be insisted upon at the general peace table.

Bulgaria, Minister Roussos said,

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## Serbian Government's Plans

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—In a short time the Serbian Government will return to its old capital at Uskub," declares Mr. Nikola Pashitch, former Serbian Premier and representative of that country in the Inter-allied War Council. "We entertain no spirit of revenge, although we have suffered much from the Bulgarians and Austrians. We wish to make our country the promised land for which the Jugoslavs, who had been under the domination and tyranny of the Hapsburgs for so long, have been sighing."

"The only wish of the Serbians is to return to their homes and resume life under normal and democratic conditions. We do not wish for additions to our territory by conquest, but desire to be left in peace," said Dr. M. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister to France, today.

"We shall need the help of our great Allies, especially America. I am sure America will not withhold assistance. While I was in America, President Wilson received me at the White House and said: 'You may rest assured, my dear Minister, that the hearts of all Americans, their President not for a single instant separated from them in the same feeling, have been with the Serbians from the very moment the atrocious ultimatum was sent by the Austrian Government. The neutrality imposed by our national duty had no influence upon the judgment of the honest citizens of this democracy.'

"One nation alone might fear the

foundation of a great Jugo-Slav-Slo-

vak-Croat and Serbian power in the Balkans. That nation is Germany.

That should be another reason why

the Allies should make an effort to

help it with its present owner or owners.

SHIPBUILDING IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Thursday)—An American note has been received by the Chinese Government expressing regret at sanction having been given, recently, for the purchase of opium stocks and the disposal of the same in contravention of the purpose of the Hague treaty. The note expresses the hope that China may see her way to the cancelling of the purchase. Similar representations are expected from Great Britain.

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## AMERICAN NOTE TO CHINA ON OPIUM ISSUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The British Admiralty announced to-night that the British shipbuilding output for September totaled 144,779 gross tons.

(Continued on page two, column six)

## THE GREEK ARMY'S EXCELLENT WORK

Allied Commander in Macedonia  
Reports Wonderful Fighting  
Qualities of Greek Forces

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## DISLOYALIST NAMED IN MASSES CASE

Former Captain in United States  
Army, a German Sympathizer  
and at Present in Jail, Brought  
Into the Paper's New Trial

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The name of David A. Henkes, a former captain in the American Army, now serving a 25 years' sentence for disloyalty, and a German sympathizer who had connections with Count von Bernstorff, has been brought into the new trial of the editors of the magazine called The Masses. It has been shown that Henkes, an Indiana man, whose father was born in Germany, did not want to fight his German relatives and was not in sympathy with the cause of the United States in the war.

Henkes, in May, 1917, wrote to The Masses, renewing his subscription to "excellent paper," and naming three prospective subscribers.

The defense again presented testimony to show that George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, approved one of the issues which led to the indictment, although he called a conscientious objector advertisement silly.

Prof. Marquette Again Arraigned

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prof. William G. Marquette, associate professor of botany at Columbia University, a conscientious objector, was arraigned on Wednesday for the second time, in the Federal Court here, on a charge of willfully neglecting to register for the last draft. Judge Clayton had previously given him time to think over his refusal, but the defendant, after a confidential talk with the court, was held to say "no." The court paroled Professor Marquette on his own recognition for a final appearance in court on Thursday.

## German Suspect Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Carl Mueller, alias Carl Schultz, an artist who is said to be a German subject and to have tried to enlist in the American Army, but who claims now that he is a deserter from the army, has been arrested here.

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## HEAVY EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Department of Agriculture estimates that by the close of navigation 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will have gone forward for export, and that 40,000,000 more will remain available for overseas shipments, out of the entire crop of its prairie provinces. It is stated that 400 cars a day of American wheat has, during the past two months, been proceeding to seaboard from the Georgian Bay by the Canadian rail route.

DUTCH INTERN BRITISH BOATS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—An official announcement states that two British motor boats found in Dutch territorial waters after a fight with German aeroplanes near Terschelling, on Aug. 11, will be interned with their crews, since they placed themselves within Dutch jurisdiction without any of the reasons stipulated in Article 5 of the Proclamation of Neutrality. The third motor boat, found

abandoned, will also be interned.

## LIBERTY LOAN AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

First Reader in The First Church  
of Christ, Scientist, in Boston,  
Mass., Emphasizes the Duty  
of Everyone to Buy Bonds

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The following remarks were made by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., at the Wednesday evening meeting on Sept. 25, immediately preceding the testimonies which are a feature of that gathering:

"At the request of our government, made to this church in common with other churches, I am asked to say something in regard to the fourth Liberty Loan. Practically everybody in this country, and perhaps in almost every other, is aware of the fact that we are engaged in a great war. Indeed, we are gradually coming to realize that, though a peace-loving nation, we are virtually exclusively occupied in

The Belgian official statement issued today reads:

"On Oct. 1, the operations in Flanders under the command of the King of Belgium developed favorably despite the resistance of the enemy. The energetic Belgian and French troops made new progress in the direction of Hooghelde and Roulers. South of Roulers the British troops captured Ledeghem on the Roulers-Mensin railway. British detachments crossed the Lys between Wervicq and Comines.

"British aerial squadrons bombed Lichtervelde causing a fire at the railway station. They also broke up several enemy convoys."

**Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué tonight says:

"Northeast of St. Quentin fresh enemy forces this morning pressed us back from the village of Sequehart.

"In the early morning the enemy commenced to withdraw on a wide front south and north of the La Bassée Canal.

"North of Crevecoeur and west of Cambrai there was local fighting today, but the situation is unchanged.

"As a result of the operations yesterday and last night in the neighborhood of Cambrai, the Canadians hold the suburb of Neuville-St. Remy and the high ground west of Ramillies."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British War Office issued a statement, today, which reads as follows:

"After maintaining strong pressure on the enemy throughout the earlier part of the day, in the afternoon the thirty-second division attacked the center of the German defensive line which runs from Fonsommes to the neighborhood of Beaurevoir. The attack was successful. The village of Sequehart and the hamlet of Preselles were captured and the Fonsommes-Beaurevoir line breached.

"North of this point Joncourt was cleared of the enemy and the Australians completed the capture of the enemy's defenses south of Le Catelet and Gouy.

"In the sector south of Cambrai a fierce struggle all day was terminated by a successful attack at dusk, as a result of which New Zealand and Anglo-Scottish troops drove the enemy from Grevecoeur and Rumilly and established themselves on the high ground east and north of those villages.

"Several hundred prisoners were taken by us in these operations."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Serbian official statement, issued today, says:

"About noon at the moment of ceasing hostilities, we held the line from Obozna in the mountain region to Maleš to Tsrni Kamen, to the north of Charevo, and the Bulgarian frontier between Shidvrh and Stratzya. In the evening we entered Kumanovo.

"The Bulgarian troops are returning to Bulgarian territory."

**Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French War Office communiqué tonight reads as follows:

"We occupy the whole of St. Quentin and also occupy Faubourg-d'Isle.

"To the south we advanced toward Iancourt and captured Moy.

"North of the Vesle we extended our advance, capturing Concy, Goyencourt, Bouffignereux, Villers-Franqueux and Cauroy.

"We carried our lines to the southern outskirts of Cormicy and Lofre.

"We are now established along the west bank of the Aisne-Marne Canal as far as Neuvillers and hold Courcy.

"We have improved our positions in the Champagne region, southwest of Orceau.

"We have gained a foothold on the heights south of Montois.

"Yesterday 14 hostile airplanes were shot down and two captive balloons brought down in flames.

"On Monday night, yesterday, and last night we dropped 62 tons of bombs on enemy positions.

"Eastern theater: In Uskub the French cavalry captured 400 prisoners, including 200 Germans, seven heavy guns, and a great number of horses and cattle, together with a trainload of corn destined to the Central Powers.

"The armistice clauses are being carried out."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"In St. Quentin lively fighting took place in the course of the night. The enemy, who was thrown back to the east bank of the canal, continues to resist with marked energy.

"Between the Aisne and the Vesle the French troops gained new advantages west to Reims. The French hold Pouilly and Thil and the southern outskirts of Villers-Franqueux. The massif of St. Thierry is now in the hands of the French. We also gained ground north of La Neuville and carried our line to the southern outskirts of Betheny.

"In Champagne the night was without change."

**Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—In its official statement tonight the Italian War Office says:

"There was heavy artillery fighting today at Concordia, on the Asiago Plateau, and at Montello.

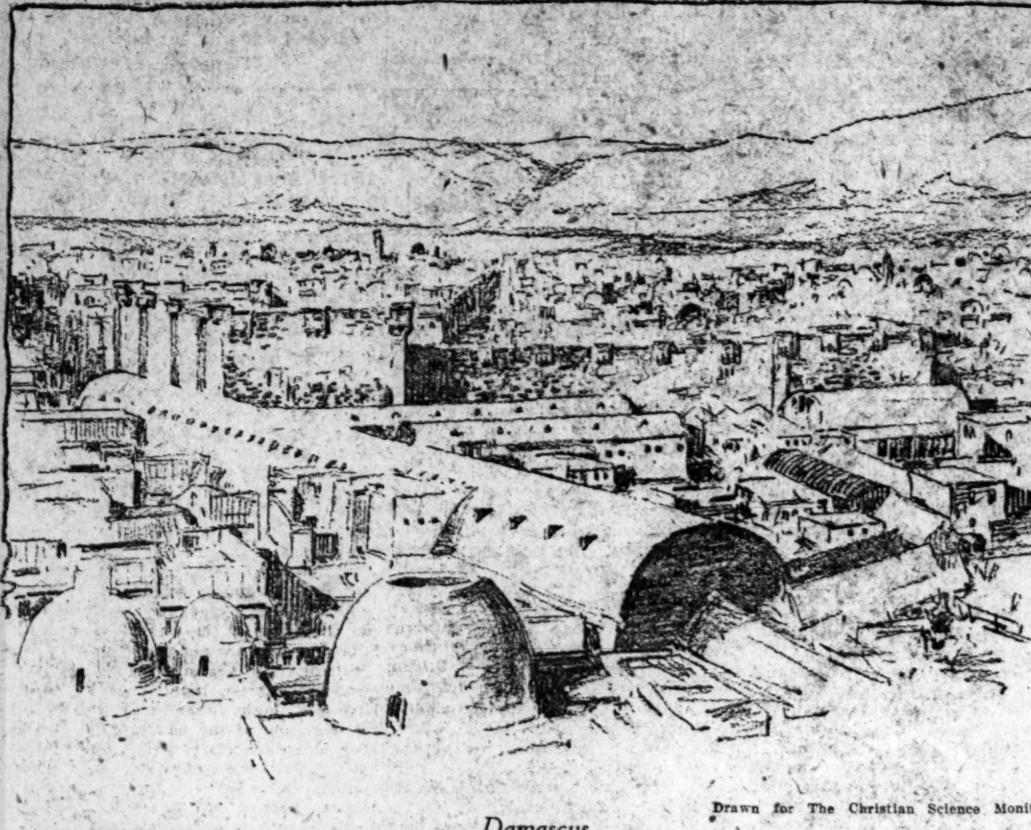
"On the remainder of the front there was scattered fighting and reconnaissance activities.

"The enemy maintained a harassing fire around Mori.

"In the region of Col del Rosso hostile patrols, approaching our outposts, were driven back by our artillery fire and bombing squads."

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office today:

"There were artillery duels in the region of Concordia and Pusina, on the Asiago Plateau and around Montello. Hostile patrols which attempted



Damascus

Capital of the vilayet of Syria, used by the Turks as their base in the operations in Palestine, has been captured by British troops under the command of Sir Edmund Allenby.

to approach our outposts in the Mori region and on Col del Rosso were driven back."

**SALONIKA, Greece (Wednesday)**

The following statement was issued at the Greek Headquarters last night:

"Greek troops have continued their advance in pursuit of the enemy. In the region to the north of Veles, they have occupied the heights north of Zenikoy and the slopes dominating Palabli."

At the Allied Headquarters the following statement was issued:

"By virtue of the terms of the convention signed at 10 o'clock p.m. on Sept. 29, hostilities against the Bulgarians ceased at noon today."

**VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)**

"On the Italian front there was moderate artillery fighting and patrol engagements," the Austrian War Office announced tonight.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué given out on Wednesday night, is as follows:**

Section A—"Except for heavy shelling and machine-gun fire west of the Meuse and in other points held by our troops, nothing of unusual importance has occurred during the day. A partial count of the matériel captured during the last week shows 120 guns of all calibers, 750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100, heavy tank guns, thousands of artillery shells, and hundreds of thousands of rounds of small arms ammunition."

**CAILLAUX NOMINEE FAILS AT ELECTION**

Former Premier Denies All Knowledge of Financial Affairs Regarding Le Journal

**Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Replies to Lieutenant Mornet's indictment of Senator Humbert have been published in the French press on Wednesday in dispatches saying hospitals, post offices and the contents of storage houses of the German fourth army district were being moved back and turned over to the military government in the interior. German civilian authorities are being generally recalled and strict regulations affecting the maritime district are being enforced. Reserves which are to be sent to the front by the Antwerp Navy staff are said to be preparing to leave Belgium.

**Argentine Paper on Wilson Speech**

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Commenting editorially on President Wilson's Liberty Loan speech, La Razón says:

"Wilson said much but meant much more. This is the beginning of the greatest lesson taught in the Twentieth Century—the lesson of force changed into law. A League of Nations—with its tribunal of human justice—is a most significant step toward universal perfection. Let us pay homage to it as the beginning of a new phase of humanity."

**Importance of St. Quentin**

**Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The capture of St. Quentin is regarded by Paris newspapers as one of the most important strategical victories of the war. Commander Clivoux says the logical sequence of the victory is shown by the immense German retreat in the neighborhood of Laon and in the Champagne region.

**ASIATIC IMPORTS INCREASE**

**Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During August Asiatic imports here were valued at \$23,378,007, as compared with \$27,002,318 during the same month last year. Asia and North America were the only grand divisions which increased their imports. Imports from Russia fell to \$643, British to \$7,150,601, from \$12,884,273, and French to \$4,460,907, or about one-half those of a year ago.

## WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

General Allenby's Troops Occupy Damascus, an Important Turkish Base in Syria—More Than 7000 Prisoners Captured

**Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

London, England (Wednesday)—

A War Office communiqué tonight says:

"Australian forces entered Damascus on Monday night.

"At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the British occupied the city and more than 7000 prisoners were taken."

**British Aerial Activities**

**Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

London, England (Wednesday)—

Marshal and Madame Joffre and suite will arrive in London on Friday, Oct. 11, as the guests of the nation. Hospitalities already arranged include a dinner at the French Embassy, luncheon by the French Chamber of Commerce, a private dinner given by Lord Milner on the government's behalf, a luncheon at the Mansion House, with the Prime Minister and other members of the government present, and a luncheon at the American Luncheon Club.

**Progress on the Dvina**

Archangel, Russia (Monday)—

(By The Associated Press)—American, British, Russian and French troops today occupy villages on both banks of the Dvina River to a point of 125 miles north of Kotlas, in the government of Vologda. They have advanced 75 miles in the last two weeks and they are now about 375 miles southeast of Archangel. The river is blocked further south by Bolshevik mines and barges which have been sunk in the channel.

Up the Vaga River, however, progress is unobstructed and Americans are among the forces occupying the important town of Szenkursk.

The aurora borealis is already flaming in the northern sky.

In their advance up the Dvina, the land forces have met with virtually no resistance since Sept. 21, when the Americans were subjected to heavy machine-gun fire for five hours at Seltsko. Despite losses, they held their unsheltered position until the river fleet came to their aid. The Americans then captured the town.

Since then it has been a case of finding the Bolsheviks, who are believed to be somewhere above the closed channel of the Dvina. The thin line of American troops is holding many villages amid the woods and muddy rye fields which thickly dot the Dvina region.

North of Beresnevska, which is near the confluence of the Dvina and Vaga rivers, villages had not been molested by the Bolsheviks in their flight from Archangel. They fled so fast that they did not stop anywhere until Moscow halted them at Beresnevska with an imperative demand to make a stand. There were executions and deportations committed, and when the Allies arrived they were given a hearty welcome.

The Bolsheviks took from Archangel the best fast Mississippi type of passenger boats, leaving the Allies an odd collection of craft, which is doing splendid service against the faster vessels in command of the enemy.

**EVACUATIONS ANNOUNCED**

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

Washington, D. C.—The Germans are evacuating two Ukrainian cities, Belgorod and Pskof, according to a State Department announcement. This is apparently due to the Bulgarian breakdown on the west front.

Stockholm reports said food conditions in Petrograd are extremely grave.

The Turks are razing the oil city, Baku.

**RESOLUTION AGAINST HOME RULE**

Monitor from its European Bureau

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—

The executive committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance unanimously adopted, at Dublin, yesterday, a resolution expressing unalterable opposition to granting Home Rule to the whole or any part of Ireland.

**NOTICE**

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PARIS, France (Wednesday)—

The effect also of the raids on the population is graphically described, the witness adding that he heard nothing but most depressing talk about present conditions in Germany and prospects of further air attacks.

## ALLIED PROGRESS IN NORTHERN RUSSIA

Anti-Bolshevist Forces Have Reached Positions on Dvina 375 Miles Southeast of Archangel—Successes in Karelia

Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The latest reports from Northern Russia, although considerably delayed, show steady progress by the allied forces both up the Dvina and in Karelia. On the Dvina, the allied troops have reached positions 375 miles southeast of Archangel, and, working up the Vaga, a tributary of the Dvina, have occupied the important town of Szenkursk. They are, it appears, meeting with little resistance, and have now for some days been out of touch with the Bolsheviks, who are supposed to be further up the Dvina, which they have successfully blocked with mines and sunken barges not far from the point where the Vaga enters the main stream.

In Karelia the allied operations have resulted in severe losses for the Bolsheviks.

The Duma was then declared dismissed by the Administrative Councils which had been organized by Mr. Michaelov to succeed the Cabinet.

The members of the Duma refused to dissolve that body and declared the Administrative Council abolished.

They released the ministers who had been arrested and imprisoned Mr. Michaelov. Democratic organizations in Omsk and Tomsk are supporting the Cabinet.

During the trouble Mr. Novikoff refused to resign and was shot.

**Political Disorder at Omsk**

Vladivostok, Siberia (Sept. 22)—

(By The Associated Press)—Serious trouble has occurred at Omsk between the Cabinet, recently organized there, and other leaders.

An attempt was made, under the leadership of the Minister of War, Mr. Michaelov, to force a resignation of the Cabinet.

The Duma was then declared dismissed by the Administrative Councils which had been organized by Mr. Michaelov to succeed the Cabinet.

The members of the Duma refused to dissolve that body and declared the Adminis-

trative Council abolished.

"The pursuit of the enemy has been highly successful. One body was rounded up near Kostomuksha, 40 miles south of Ukhinskaya, and the remainder of the enemy's forces, including 200 reinforcements, is now surrounded near Vokhna, 30 miles southwest of Ukhinskaya, east of the Finnish frontier.

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## QUESTION OF WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

**British Suffrage Worker Says, Despite Recent Decision, That There Is No Legal Hindrance to Women Entering Parliament**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—As a result of the political enfranchisement of women in the United Kingdom, a number of women have come forward as candidates for seats at the next general election. Many of these will have the support of the Labor Party, but others will prefer to stand on non-party lines. Among the latter is Miss Eunice G. Murray, a well-known worker in the suffrage cause, who has consented to contest the constituency of Bridgeton, one of the busy industrial divisions of the city of Glasgow.

In an interview recently with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Murray was asked for an expression of her views on the situation which has developed through the decision of the law officers of the Crown that it is illegal for women to become members of Parliament. Miss Murray considers that women have the right to sit in Parliament, because the granting of the right to vote carries with it the right for women to choose those who would represent their political interests. In her opinion the decision of the law officers of the Crown is just what might have been expected. Since they worked and reasoned along the lines of tradition and precedent, they could hardly be expected, she thinks, to arrive at any other than the ruling they had made.

Certainly their decision, she continued, if allowed to go unchallenged and uncorrected by legislation would be a serious blow to democratic progress, as it would tend to perpetuate forms of sex privilege by denying full and equal rights to over 6,000,000 voters, and prevent all voters returning a woman if such were their desire.

That this was so was clear from what one of the most determined opponents of woman suffrage had once remarked, namely, that if you gave woman the right to vote, you gave her also the right to demand better wages, to make her way into occupations and industries formerly closed to her, and even to invade the Houses of Parliament.

Miss Murray's own opinion is that there is no legal hindrance to women entering Parliament, although the law officers of the Crown have decided otherwise. The entrance of women into political life as members of Parliament would, she says, destroy the present position of domination exercised by men, and would enable a demand to be made for a share of the offices of the Crown. She objected to having this very important phase of the woman suffrage question decided by those whose authority would be challenged by its success, and held that the decision should lie with the representatives of the people.

In spite of the temporary impasse, Miss Murray was not at all discouraged, and will continue her candidature for Bridgeton, seeking nomination, whether or not the government fails to enact the necessary legislation before the general election.

She feels strongly that the general weight of public opinion is in favor of women being given the opportunity of representing their fellow-electors in the House of Commons. She has not so far encountered any opposition to her candidature as a woman; and this, she told The Christian Science Monitor representative, seems to be the experience of several women candidates for parliamentary honors known to her.

Asked what she considered would be the probable action of the government in the matter, Miss Murray said she believed they would be forced to bring a bill to legalize women members of Parliament, both on account of the Labor Party's expressed intention to support women at the polls, and because of public opinion on the subject. Many of the women's societies were even now, she said, bringing pressure to bear on the government.

Miss Murray is of opinion also that the time has come for a general election. The government need the support of the country, she said, and would be all the stronger for having the mandate of the very large body of new voters. It had been said that a general election would be too disturbing at the present time; but Miss Murray is convinced that it will be of benefit to have the immensely important questions of the day brought clearly before the electorate, and the feeling of the country on those questions given definite expression through the ballot-box.

## AGREEMENT BECOMES INCREASINGLY FULL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—That the agreement between the Allies is becoming increasingly full, cordial and effective, is the opinion expressed by Signor Nava after his return from an inter-Allied conference in Paris to a representative of the Giornale d'Italia. The inter-Allied armaments committee, with its permanent and special committees in Paris and London was, he said, really regulating the provision of raw material and of war production and in this way materials and means of production were being pooled, thus preventing over-production in one country and insufficiency in another. Signor Nava declared that in the way of combining forces in order to secure victory the Americans had set a fine example of generosity and sacrifice. He might say, he added, that they showed great appreciation of the Italian army and great cordiality and liberality. More use was, he declared, to be made of the directors of industrial concerns where technical matters were in question, and he was glad to say that Italy had not been behindhand in the matter, and he had himself found the practical experience of the great manufacturers very useful.

Besides questions of the production of war matériel, Signor Nava had also set before the conference various matters of vital importance to Italian industrial life in war time. He had shown plainly the situation in which that country stood with regard to coal and steel, adding that Italy's sacrifices were not sufficiently well known. He had not hesitated, he declared, to show the Allies how Italy was really placed and when he had pointed out that in order to supply her railways and her war industries Italy was cutting down her precious inheritance of forests, and that tens of thousands of workers who might be in the army or industry were engaged in cutting down the finest of the Italian woods, and when he described the sufferings of the people during last winter and their anticipation that the coming one would present even greater difficulties owing to the lack of gas and fuel, he found that his statements were most sympathetically received. Italy's urgent needs in the way of metals were to be met in such a way that they would be able to carry out the program they had laid down while there was to be a revision of the amount of coal consigned to Italy, and she would receive not only a larger supply of coal, but also increased means of transport.

Signor Nava went on to speak of Marshal Foch and of his pleasure at hearing the French general express his high appreciation of the work of Italian troops in France, saying they were magnificent soldiers and formed an army with which one might conquer the world."

## MR. HURLEY WRITES ON SHIPPING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Times, in a recent issue, publishes a letter of the greatest interest from Mr. Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in which he defines the policy upon which the ships of the United States will be operated after the war. The letter is as follows:

"To carry out her great program, America is building a large fleet of transports and food ships. After the war this merchant marine will be used in America's enormous ocean-carrying trade. It is to be expected that enemy propagandists will endeavor to use this American merchant fleet as a basis for arousing mistrust between the Allies. Guarantees of fair dealing in this matter are found in America's unselfish policy in fighting for democracy, in President Wilson's devotion to the cause of humanity, and also in America's past record. President Wilson has demonstrated to the world that the people of the United States are not fighting for the permanency of their own liberty alone, but for the liberty of civilization everywhere. It is unthinkable that a nation fighting shoulder to shoulder with other great democracies, should, after the war, turn its resources against them to trade conquests of the very kind which are largely instrumental in bringing on the war."

"If our ships do not bring prosperity to our neighbors as well as ourselves, our own pride in the achievement will be diminished. Our ships will be operated after the war upon principles which recognize human and national rights and equities. This is part of the consistent policy of President Wilson. It is also plain in the history of the United States, which is free from selfish aggression toward either territory or trade. In building her merchant fleet, America plans, first of all, to win the war, and after that to overcome her own neglect in providing ocean transport for her own trade."

"To this end the people of the United States are preparing to develop transportation on their own trade routes without disturbing the trades or rights of other nations. And they, furthermore, hope that the American merchant marine will play a large part in bringing the neighboring democracies of the American hemisphere closer together. Suggestions of selfish motives will, of course, be circulated in connection with the fleet we are building. Every nation lined up against autocracy can be depended upon to detect the source of such suggestions, discount them, and maintain a solid line for democracy and humanitarians known to her."

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## DR. CARLYLE TO LECTURE

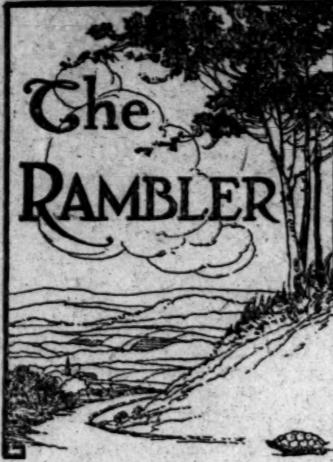
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Archbishop and the University of Upsala have invited the Rev. A. J. Carlyle to lecture for the Olavus Petri Foundation on the historical position of the Church of England in relation to universal Christendom. Dr. Carlyle, who is the first British scholar to have the honor of lecturing for the Olavus Petri Foundation, is chaplain and lecturer on political economy at University College, Oxford. He is also rector of St. Martin's and All Saints, Oxford, and is well known as a writer on economic and ecclesiastical history. Dr. Carlyle leaves England almost immediately for Sweden, and it is his intention to visit the academic bodies of Lund and Copenhagen before he returns.

## MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FROM ITS CANADIAN BUREAU  
ROMEO, Ont.—The Ontario Municipal Electrical Association will shortly enter upon a campaign for the establishment of a public telephone system in connection with the hydroelectric system, whereby it is proposed to operate in conjunction with the power systems for both urban and rural distribution.



On Canna Lilies and Etching

of the best. He would express the whole or color. Is it that the others are content with so much less? In such unexpected ways the needle rambles and climbs and leaves the brush behind. Benson's duck suffer no lack of color. Yet would not that gifted gardener find them pale beside the canna lilies! Iridescence on plumage written delicately in ink? The thing is ridiculous.

## KAISER AND THE "YELLOW PERIL"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Valentine Chirol has addressed the following letter to The Times apropos of the extracts which that paper is publishing from Arthur N. Davis' book on "The Kaiser as He Knew Him for Fourteen Years":

Sir—in the interesting article which you printed yesterday from Mr. Davis, the Kaiser was shown expressing repeatedly his righteous indignation at the thought of any white nation allying itself with Japan. Yet at a time when he still hoped to induce Great Britain to harness herself to the German chariot he himself suggested that she should seek an alliance with Japan.

This was toward the end of 1901. Whether he suspected that negotiations between the British and Japanese Governments were already in progress, which led to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Jan. 30, 1902, I do not pretend to know. But, disappointed at the failure of his attempts to draw Russia and France into a "peace offensive" against us during the Boer war, he had once more reverted to his early hopes of utilizing England as his "naval Austria," and conversations had been initiated between Berlin and London for an Anglo-German understanding which would have fallen little short of an alliance. At the end of October, 1901, I received an invitation through Baron Holstein, who had not yet quite given me up as a lost soul to go over to Berlin and have a talk with the Chancellor, Count (afterward Prince) von Bülow about Anglo-German relations. I accordingly went, and it proved a very edifying experience as to the methods of the Wilhelmstrasse. But the only incident pertinent to my subject today was the following:

One of the peculiar features of the proposed arrangement was that whereas in all other parts of the world British and German possessions were to be mutually guaranteed, Germany declined to extend the same guarantee to the continent of Asia.

When I pointed out to the Chancellor the very obvious reasons for which an arrangement of that sort that excluded Asia from its purview would have very little value for us, he replied that Germany had too few interests—and none of them vital—in Asia, and she could not, therefore, agree to be dragged into possible conflicts with Russia over ours. But he went on to suggest, in the most engaging tone, German would have no objection to any arrangement that England might enter into with Japan for the defense of their common interests in Asia against Russia. In order to avoid committing myself to any definite expression of opinion on so surprising a suggestion, I merely remarked that I found it somewhat difficult to reconcile it with the hostile attitude Germany had herself adopted toward Japan in 1895 and with His Majesty's well-known views as to the Yellow Peril. The Chancellor smiled amably, saying that His Majesty would be quite prepared to trust England to avert the Yellow Peril by keeping Japan in order as her ally!

There were many other excellent reasons for which the Chancellor's manifest desire to swear eternal friendship failed to make much impression upon me, but the assurance he conveyed to me that the Kaiser would be quite willing to condone an alliance between England and Japan if only England would enter into an alliance—of course, a subordinate alliance—with Germany was, I have little doubt, the least insincere of the many assurances he was ready to lavish upon me—and to break, in one instance, within a fortnight—during that interesting and instructive interview.

## RESEARCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The third annual report of the Research Department established by the government to encourage research and assist the investigation of industrial problems, states that the photographic, scientific, instrument making, Portland cement, and woolen and worsted industries have already established research associations, and some 30 other industries are preparing to do so. There is abundant evidence, states the report, of the increasing realization of the need for organized research in connection with industry, but the movement will receive a serious setback if the supply of research workers cannot be expanded in proportion to the increasing demands. One of the most interesting developments during the year has been the appointment of an Industrial Fatigue Research Board who will investigate the relations between hours of labor, conditions of employment and so on.

## IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FROM ITS CANADIAN BUREAU  
REGINA, Sask.—W. M. Martin, the Premier, and members of the government of the Province of Saskatchewan have held a conference with the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration of the Dominion Government, in connection with the plans of the federal authorities respecting immigration after the war. Mr. Calder outlined the ideas which were being considered in connection with land settlement, and discussed the extent to which provincial cooperation could be secured when a definite immigration and land settlement policy was decided upon.

Curious, the number of facets that exist on this queer debatable subject—color. Some painters delight in greens and blues and carmine. In sunshine, on heaped fruit, or on gay and varied garments. But the etcher's eye is not filled with colors. Line fascinates him. In his independence of pigment he becomes fastidious. He rises into pure expression. One does not feel color strongly in his modest aim is a statement

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 311)

### Millionaires in Many Countries

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Capt. E. S. Godfrey, of the Seventh Cavalry, who took part in the battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1877, wrote as follows of Sitting Bull in his article on "Custer's Last Battle," in the Century Magazine for January, 1892:

Sitting Bull, an Uncapa Sioux Indian, was the chief of the hostile camp; he had about sixty followers on whom he could at all times depend. He was the host of the hostiles, and as such received and entertained their visitors. These visitors gave him many presents, and he was thus enabled to make many presents in return. All visitors paid tribute to him, so he gave liberally to the most influential, the chiefs, i.e., the "put it where it would do the most good." In this way he became known as the chief of the hostile camp, and the camp was generally known as "Sitting Bull's camp." Sitting Bull was a heavy-set, muscular man, about five feet, eight inches, in stature, and at the time of the battle of the Little Big Horn was forty-two years of age. He was the autocrat of the camp, chiefly because he was the host. In council his views had great weight because he was known as a great medicine man. He was a chief, but not a warrior chief. In the war councils he had a voice and vote the same as any other chief. A short time previous to the battle he had "made medicine," had predicted that the soldiers would attack them, and that the soldiers would all be killed. He took no active part in the battle, but, as was his custom in time of danger, remained in the village "making medicine." Personally he was regarded as a great coward and a very great liar, "a man with a big head and a little heart."

(Signed) W. J. GHENT.  
Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 23, 1918.

## INDUSTRIAL FIELD IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Speaking under the auspices of the Auckland Industrial Association, Mr. G. W. Russell, Minister for Internal Affairs, emphasized the necessity for looking ahead in order to meet the increased national expenditure. He said that the increases in the export of butter and cheese, among other things, indicated a great prosperity likely to obtain in the dairying industry in the future, particularly as it was developed by means of small holdings.

A large industrial development might be expected in New Zealand. For instance, the manufacture of apparel, the exploitation of iron-ore deposits by means of the coal fields of Westport, and the iron sands of Tararua, he said, offered a vast field of enterprise. Then there was the manufacture of iron and steel goods, the utilization of oil-shale deposits, and the development of the hydro-electric resources of the Dominion. Mr. Russell favored increasing facilities in the educational system for expert and industrial research. At the same time, he pointed out that he was speaking as a private citizen, and not as a member of the New Zealand Government.

We should not permit our people longer to be wise only in their conceit but to get down to the bottom of a matter before teaching it to others. Evidently your informer did not know that the mil reis was not the actual Portuguese sovereign. I have learned to appreciate the Portuguese calculations or expression of money value as about the finest in the world, just as I have about the French system of weights and measures. There has been altogether too much guess work used in the American education. We have been very sadly misled in many of our conceits. And that is what has kept our native-born children behind those of foreign birth in our own country. And let me say further that

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## KAISER WILLING TO SHARE HIS POWER

The Government Will Discuss With Party Leaders How to "Attain This Goal"—Socialists' Enforced Silence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The reports of the Kaiser's acceptance of von Hintze's resignation are contradicted, though it is stated that he has placed his portfolio at the Kaiser's disposal, should other personal changes in the government prove desirable in the interests of the parliamentary situation. Von Hintze is conducting negotiations in that connection, and speakers at the meeting of the Center Party at Düsseldorf talked of the formation of a national defense government as under contemplation.

Meanwhile the Reichstag Main Committee, which reassembled on Monday as arranged, adjourned indefinitely without debate, after the Vice-Chancellor had read the Kaiser's letter to Count von Hertling expressing his desire that the people should cooperate more in the government. The reading of the decree was marked by applause, and the Vice-Chancellor observed that their sincere thanks were due to the Kaiser for his expression of a serious desire that every full recognition should be given to the wishes of the German people.

At the Chancellor's request, he added, the government would proceed to discuss with the various party leaders the best way to attain that goal, and they were confident they would very shortly find for this development, which was of the highest importance for the fatherland's future, a solution which would harden their internal unity and strength.

The adjournment which Herr Ebert as president theretofore proposed was opposed by the minority Socialists, but eventually the president refused them permission to speak.

Parliamentary Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berliner Tageblatt states that the Reichstag majority parties have prepared the way for an agreement among themselves concerning the composition of the new government, and have discussed the subject with the Vice-Chancellor, who, with the Secretary of the Treasury, has also received the leaders of the separate parties in succession and questioned them concerning their schemes for parliamentarization.

The Vice-Chancellor, for his part, expressly declares that parliamentarization would extend to the Prussian as well as to the Imperial administration. The paragraphs in the constitution whose abolition is demanded, and chief of which is that requiring the members of the federal council to lay down their parliamentary mandates, could not be abolished, he said, without decision by legislative factors, but their abrogation would be undertaken the soonest possible.

The Tageblatt states that the actual personnel of the new cabinet has not yet been touched upon, but representatives of the Right, the Independent Socialists, and the Poles have declared their inability to participate in a coalition government. Meanwhile all members of the Imperial and Prussian administrations intend to place their portfolios at the Kaiser's disposal. Simultaneously with these developments, comes the announcement that the suffrage committee of the Prussian Upper House has yielded concerning franchise reform, and has adopted the government proposal with an amendment granting a supplementary vote to people of 40 years and over.

Kaiser's Great Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung claims that the Kaiser's decree accepting Count von Hertling's resignation contains a government program of weight and importance unparalleled in the Empire's history, and concludes with an exhortation concerning the necessity of internal unity.

MR. BAKER'S OBJECT IN VISITING LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—At the request of the United States Embassy, the following statement by Newton D. Baker has been placed at the disposal of the press: "The primary purpose of my visit to London was to arrange for further cooperation in the matter of shipping to carry out the enlarged military program upon which America has embarked. The results of the conferences on this subject appear in the transactions of the Inter-Allied Maritime Council, but I am happy to give public expression to my high appreciation of the cordial way in which the British Government has worked with the government of the United States on this question. The transportation of the vast army of Americans now in France has been possible only because of the assistance rendered by British ships. The whole exploit is a fine example of international cooperation and the arrangements now made constitute a fresh illustration of the heartiness with which the allied nations are associating their means and facilities for the common cause."

"This visit to England has given me an opportunity I had not before had to visit some of the camps, hospitals and other facilities provided the work of the allied navies."

here for the use of American soldiers. They are very adequate and complete, and without hearty and generous action upon the part of the government and people of Great Britain would not have been possible.

"The story of what has been done in the United Kingdom for American soldiers will be eagerly read in America and will form another bond of friendly feeling between the peoples of the two great nations who are already deeply bound to one another both by tradition and by their interest in and sacrifice for the great principles for which this war is being fought."

## M. CLEMENCEAU AND CARDINAL LUÇON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Rheims, having, as already reported by cable, written to President Poincaré requesting official initiation of public intercession services, has received an answer from M. Clemenceau, stating that while there was nothing to prevent citizens from assembling to attend such services, the official participation of the government in acts of worship is prohibited by law. M. Clemenceau's letter follows:

"Monsieur le Cardinal:  
The President of the Republic having transmitted to me the letter by which you ask him to take the initiative in instituting public prayers for France, I have the honor of replying to you officially.

"It is first my duty to observe what complete satisfaction the law has given you at the outset, since all citizens are free to unite in their churches in order to hold the public services which you are asking for. Undoubtedly you desire official participation of the civil government in these religious services. But you have yourself foreseen the response which I am obliged to make, in declaring that we find before us the decided obstacle of the law. The authority which the government withholds comes wholly from the law. You understand that it is therefore impossible to consider any subversion.

"I appreciate none the less the loftiness of the sentiments which have inspired your course. Particularly do I pray that you understand that the sympathies of the government, like those of all Frenchmen, belong absolutely to all those among us, in whatever direction it may be, who are endeavoring to contribute with their wishes and with their deeds toward the triumph of our great country. Thus will be realized this unanimity of sentiment in which we are all striving with ardent desire.

## OPENING OF ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—At the opening of the Royal Agricultural Show, Sir Walter Davidson, Governor of New South Wales, said there were two nights on which the line was practically broken on the western front, but two divisions saved the issue of the great onslaught; one was the British Guards and the other the famous Australian division.

Mr. Guthrie, a member of the council of the Royal Society, referred to unfair criticism of the Australian Prime Minister. Mr. Hughes was a marvellous able man, he said, who had brought off good deals for the Commonwealth, such as the purchase of steamers and the sale of the wool clip on splendid terms. He had also done a great service in selling wheat. It was high time to stop criticism and stand behind the government.

## SECOND SHIPMENT OF RUSSIAN GOLD

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The second shipment of gold from Russia to Germany has arrived at the German frontier and has been taken over by an official of the Reichstag, according to a Berlin dispatch.

DIRECTOR OF PROPAGANDA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Minister of Information has appointed Arnold Bennett as Director of Propaganda, to succeed Sir Rodrick Jones.

Enoch Arnold Bennett, the well-known author and journalist, a native of North Staffordshire, received his education at Newcastle Middle School, and after practicing law for a period, left this field of endeavor in 1883 to become assistant editor of *Woman*. He became editor of *Woman* in 1886, and after serving for about three years in this editorship, he resigned so that he would be free to devote himself exclusively to literature.

HAWAII SUGAR SHIPMENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Half of Hawaii's August sugar shipments have been diverted to Atlantic Coast ports, which means that at least 50,000 tons will go to eastern refineries. This movement indicates that the East is in dire need of Hawaii's sugar to tide over the present shortage. Total shipments for August are 102,000 tons, the largest tonnage ever shipped from the islands in any one month.

STATEMENT ON NAVAL POSITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—M. Leygues, Minister of Marine, is expected to make an official statement in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow with regard to the naval situation and

## AUSTRALIANS AND THE WAR ISSUES

Directorate of War Propaganda to Correct False Impressions of Struggle in Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria—A Directorate of War Propaganda for Australia has been established by the federal government with Mr. D. K. Pickens, the master of Ormond College, as educational director, and Mr. Norman Treveny as organizing director.

This appointment is the direct result of a recent deputation representing a large number of patriotic societies and civic, commercial and educational institutions, which urged the necessity for educating the people of Australia with regard to the issues of peace and war as they affect Australia.

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## LOAN TELEGRAMS INDICATE SUCCESS

Treasury Officials Confident, but Ask Liberty Bond Campaigners Not to Relax Efforts—Many Honor Flags Awarded

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Telegrams coming to the Treasury Department indicate that the fourth Liberty Loan will pass the \$6,000,000,000 minimum by the end of the allotted period, according to the official headquarters announcement. No official totals were available, most districts still reporting they were too busy gathering pledges to tabulate them.

Optimistic war news, coupled with the early success of the loan, prompted officials to sound a warning against any relaxation of effort by loan campaigners or prospective subscribers. In the two and a half weeks remaining, at least \$5,000,000,000 must be raised, it is estimated, since subscriptions so far probably do not reach the billion mark.

Encouraging reports came on Wednesday from the Middle West, where Iowa already has passed its goal and nearly all states of the Minneapolis district are approaching their allotments.

Twenty-two communities in New England have been awarded honor flags. Ten cities and five counties in Michigan already are over the top. Subscriptions among factory employees in Detroit are reported four times heavier than at this stage of the third loan.

The Cleveland district reported official subscriptions of \$15,213,000 at the close of business on Tuesday night, and 47 communities tabulated.

Official returns from 230 banks out of 2650 in the Richmond district at the close of business on Monday gave total subscriptions of \$14,158,000 with cash sales of \$6,400,000 additional.

### New York's Campaign

Cuban Envoy, United States Marines and Italians Assist Drive

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Envoy from Cuba and a contingent of 48 United States marines—one wounded in overseas fighting—shared honors in Wednesday's demonstration for the Liberty Loan in this city.

The Cuban Minister, Carlos M. de Cespedes, spoke at the Altar of Liberty at Madison Square, and visited the block decorated for his country in the "Avenue of the Allies."

While the marines were touring the city, 217 officers and men of the Italian Alpine Corps, veterans of the mountain struggle against Austria, arrived to join the campaign. In trench helmets adorned with cock feathers, the Italian troops marched through the down-town streets to the strains of native martial airs played by the Royal Band of the Grenadier Guards of Sardinia. In the detachment were 90 Alpini, headed by Capt. Giuseppe Lampugani, and carrying mountain staffs as well as rifles, and 90 Bersaglieri, commanded by Capt. Gastone Sani, and members of the Grenadier Guards. The naval band of the "landship" recruit served as escort.

The crowds gave the visitors a vigorous welcome, which was supplemented by formal greetings extended by Gen. Emilio Guglielotti, Military Attaché of the Italian Embassy at Washington, and Capt. Henry A. Utterhart, representing the War Department.

**China Enthusiastic Over Loan**  
SHANGHAI, China (Wednesday)—America's fourth Liberty Loan campaign has been endorsed by most of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and it is being promoted by the most extensive advertising campaign in the history of China. In Shanghai, the subscriptions at the end of the second day amounted to \$250,000.

Many prominent Chinese newspapers devote their leading editorials to the opening of the loan drive. The Eastern Times says: "Since China is shar-

Nashville, Tenn.

**FAIR SHOE STORE**  
Accredited Agency for

**RED CROSS SHOE**  
Boise, Idaho.

White-Ryunon Shoe Co.  
Accredited Agency for

**RED CROSS SHOE**  
Graham, Va.

W. B. MORTON & CO.  
Accredited Agency for

**RED CROSS SHOE**  
Detroit, Michigan.

P. J. SCHMIDT  
32 and 34 Michigan Avenue  
Accredited Agency for

**RED CROSS SHOE**  
Portland, Ore.

LIPMAN WOLFE & CO.  
Accredited Agency for

**RED CROSS SHOE**

ing in the advantages of American leadership, the Chinese should share the expenses."

"The loan," says the Republican News, "deserves the enthusiastic support of all Chinese who thus can show their love of liberty and justice."

**New York Total \$139,419,500**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Liberty Loan Committee announced officially on Wednesday night that subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan in the second federal reserve district had reached a total of \$139,419,500.

Greater New York subscriptions to the loan to date total, so the committee announced, \$112,678,750.

American Indians and Loan

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—The five civilized tribes of American Indians will subscribe \$2,600,000 to the fourth Liberty Loan. Figures given out by Superintendent Parker show the tribes have, up to now, invested a total of \$9,523,670 in Liberty bonds and war savings stamps.

**Cuban Subscription Over \$1,000,000**

HAVANA, Cuba—Subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan here were reported by the committee in charge on Wednesday, to already exceed \$1,000,000. Cuba's quota is placed at \$6,000,000, a sum which it is expected will be oversubscribed, although it is twice the quota allotted to Cuba for the third loan.

Chinese Citizens Bond Buyers Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Chinese of this city are exerting every effort to buy Liberty bonds. They have held a parade through the Chinese district around Mott and Pell streets. The Chinese Republic's flag has its place on Fifth Avenue, and one day at the "Altar of Liberty" was given over to the honor of China and her place in the war. The principal speaker was Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador, and China's contribution of about 200,000 laborers for service in France and her determination to stand by the Allies to the end were described.

### STEEL CONSERVATION NEED EMPHASIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The successes of the Allies on the battle fronts of Europe are making a heavy demand for steel. As the War Industries Board puts it, steel has now become the most precious of metals, and coal is only second to it in value.

Because of the steel that is needed for rails, engines and other purposes overseas, everything which uses steel at home must wait until the requirements of General Pershing are met. This is hard on the railroads, for they were in a condition that required enormous quantities. It had been the ambition of William G. McAdoo, when he became Director-General of Railroads, to make needed betterments, but he has been told that he will have to run the railroads of the country with the equipment he has, with the addition only of what must be supplied to keep the roads in repair and to convey the supplies necessary for the military and civilian populations.

The public is warned that it must put up with poor road beds and many inconveniences, if the war continues, because the Railroad Administration cannot have the steel and other materials that would be necessary to put the roads in the condition that would satisfy the traveling public, and to keep them there. This is one of the war sacrifices that Americans are called upon to make.

In the petition the charge is made that the action taken by the State Council of Defense was without authority of law, was against the con-

## NEW ENGLAND COAL SUPPLY ASSURED

United States Fuel Administration Says War Industries in That Section Will Be Able to Operate Uninterruptedly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Fuel Administration has announced that the fuel supply is now assured for the continuous operation of the war industries of New England, unless there should be some unexpected happening in the mines or transportation systems which supply that section with coal. If conservation is practiced, Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, assures the residents of New England that they will have no repetition of last winter's coal lack.

"The accumulation by New England during the past summer of sufficient coal to supply its minimum requirements during the winter has been made possible by effective cooperation between the miners, the United States Fuel Administration, the United States Railroad Administration, and the United States Shipping Board," it is announced.

"The subordination by the Fuel Administration of the winter fuel requirements of other industrial centers to those of New England is not, and must not be, construed as an indication that the industries of the latter section are considered of greater importance than those of any other locality. Transportation difficulties alone have controlled the policy of the Fuel Adminstration in providing the factories of New England with sufficient coal to insure them against a repetition of the conditions of last winter.

"It is common knowledge that the railroad facilities of New England are extremely limited, and are wholly inadequate to meet the enormous demand that has been made upon them since the United States became a belligerent. It is known also that this fact necessitates the transportation by water of approximately 66 per cent of the bituminous coal consumed in that territory.

"Approximately 75 per cent of the war industries of the United States are located east of the Allegheny Mountains and north of the Potomac River. A large proportion of that percentage is situated in New England. Frozen coal in the cars, snowbound tracks and an intense cold, which not only blocked the northern Atlantic ports of the United States, but froze ships to their docks as far south as Newport News, threatened a paralysis of the war industries of New England, which was only narrowly averted. The imperative necessity for preventing a recurrence of such a situation irresistibly impelled the Fuel Administration to adopt the course it has followed in giving preference to the requirements of that locality."

### HEARST PAPER SEEKS RELIEF IN COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nev.—The Examiner Publishing Company, publishing The San Francisco Examiner, has filed suit in Nevada asking for a permanent injunction preventing the state and county councils of defense from taking steps to enforce the terms of a resolution condemning the Hearst publications.

In the petition the charge is made that the action taken by the State Council of Defense was without authority of law, was against the con-

situtional guarantee of free speech, and in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. It is also alleged that the action was contrary to public policy, and especially contrary to the policy of the United States Government in conducting the war against the Central Powers.

E. S. Farrington, federal judge, refused to issue a temporary restraining order on the complaint, however, taking the position that the State Council of Defense is a government agency and that he will not interfere with the actions of any such organization.

Oct. 4 was set as the date for the hearing of an application for a permanent injunction.

### MASSACHUSETTS AND ABSENT SOLDIER VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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## BARLEY DIVERTED TO THE DAIRIES

Shutting Off of Foodstuffs From Breweries Expected to Show Eventually in the Prices of Butter and Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Dairying industries of the United States are expected to reap the first fruits of the presidential order which went into effect on Tuesday, shutting off completely all foodstuffs from the breweries, although it may be several weeks before the diversion of barley and its by-products from the brewery to the feed boxes of the cattle shed is reflected in the price of milk or butter. According to a liquor dealers' advertisement in The Washington Times of May 17, 19

## STORY ABOUT WAR WORKERS REFUTED

The Boston Herald and Journal Prints Statement Retracting Its Articles Regarding Mrs. M. E. Symons and Miss E. L. Drake

BOSTON, Mass.—Stating that "Common justice requires that an effort be made to redress the wrong unintentionally done to these ladies," The Boston Herald and Journal publishes a story on its editorial page retracting articles it printed in August disparaging Mrs. Mary E. Symons and Miss Ethel Langdon Drake and their war relief work. The Herald article follows:

### MRS. SYMONS AND MISS DRAKE AGAIN

In issues of this newspaper in the early part of August appeared articles disparaging Mrs. Mary E. Symons and Miss Ethel Langdon Drake, and stating or implying that they had been dishonestly soliciting money for a non-existent charity; that none of the ambulances for which Miss Drake was endeavoring to secure women drivers had ever been ordered, or, if ordered, could be paid for; that the young women whom Miss Drake was engaging as drivers were "dupes"; that the two ladies were women of doubtful character, and unable to give any satisfactory account of themselves or of their work; that the uniforms they were wearing and the French medals in the possession of Mrs. Symons were not genuine; and finally that Miss Drake had been compelled by District Attorney Swann of New York to surrender \$14,000 collected by her, which had been turned over by Mr. Swann to the French Embassy.

The Herald was led to make these statements by appearances and information on which ordinarily it would have been safe to rely; but which in this instance have proved to be entirely misleading. A careful investigation has shown that every one of the statements above mentioned is erroneous. Common justice requires that an effort be made to redress the wrong unintentionally done to these ladies.

#### Mrs. Symons' Work

Mrs. Symons is an English woman of property and standing. Her husband and her son are officers in the English Army. Her son has been wounded in the service. Since November, 1914, she has maintained, largely at her own expense, a hospital in France in which many wounded French, English and (lately) American soldiers have been treated. She holds a certificate of competence from the British Red Cross and the British committee of the French Red Cross; her hospital was early given formal official recognition by the French Government; she has repeatedly received letters of appreciation and endorsement from French generals and high officials of the French Government, besides many grateful acknowledgments from wounded soldiers; she has been through many bombing raids, and she has received the Medaille des Affaires Etrangers for her work, and the Croix de Guerre for bravery.

Miss Drake, an American woman living in London at the outbreak of the war, became connected with Mrs. Symons' work at the time of the retreat of the Germans from Noyon in March, 1917, and has remained with her, caring for refugees and sharing the hospital work, ever since. Miss Drake also has documents of undoubted authenticity testifying to the excellence and devotion of her services. She is a Christian Science practitioner in good and regular standing, and enjoys the confidence of adherents of this religious body in our own and in other cities.

On Sept. 27, 1917, at Paris, Miss Drake, at the solicitation of the representative of an American automobile concern, wrote an order, in terms suggested by him, for 25 truck chassis for ambulances, and he then drew and handed to her an acceptance of the order. The terms of these papers and of a supplementary oral understanding made at the same time were such as would have led a person experienced in business to hesitate. The agent was extremely desirous of introducing his cars at the front. Shipping space was hard to secure. Other obstacles had to be overcome. The two women stood well with the French and English authorities. They were accustomed to generosity where the wounded were concerned. Whatever may have been the real intention of the agent, both women undoubtedly understood that the chassis would not have to be paid for, and that the only expense would be for the bodies, which Mrs. Symons was to have made in France at her own expense.

Miss Drake offered the 25 ambulances to the French Government, which thankfully accepted them. The matter of drivers was fully discussed with the French Government, and Miss Drake was officially authorized to proceed to America to enlist a sufficient number of young women for

that purpose. Mrs. Symons was authorized to accompany her for the purpose of raising money for the further development and equipment of her hospital, in view of the probable need of additional beds for American wounded (en vue de régler différentes questions intéressantes le fonctionnement et le développement de la dite ambulance). Madame Symons devra rejoindre son poste dès que sa mission sera terminée. La Sous-Sectaire d'Etat du Service de Santé Militaire recommande au bon accueil des autorités anglaises, américaines et françaises et les prie de lui donner, tant à l'aller qu'au retour, toutes les facilités utiles pour le meilleur accomplissement de sa mission et de son voyage.

**What the French Consul Says**

Upon their arrival in New York the French Consul General endorsed upon the "authorization" of each a special recommendation to all American officials and citizens.

Publicity was at once given to their errand by the newspapers. Among the women who called upon Miss Drake in New York was a famous golf player, who proposed a plan for the raising of money for 25 additional ambulances to be conducted by the champion's husband, who was also to be treasurer, and to have entire control of the funds raised. Miss Drake and Mrs. Symons were urged to prolong their stay in America and to accompany the champion on the tour at her expense. To this plan, with a lack of judgment which she now recognizes, Miss Drake assented. She and Mrs. Symons started on the trip. The trip extended from June 12 to Aug. 1; but on account of questions about their motives and plans Miss Drake and Mrs. Symons returned at the end of the first week. Much money was realized from the exhibitions, but neither Miss Drake nor Mrs. Symons had any control of it, or ever received either the money or any additional ambulances. No \$14,000 or any other sum in any wise connected with or taken from Miss Drake or Mrs. Symons has, according to the French Ambassador, ever been turned over to the French Embassy. Miss Drake and Mrs. Symons are more anxious than anybody else to know what has become of the proceeds of the trip. Before the trip was begun they had asked and received the cordial permission of the French Government to bring over the additional ambulances.

#### Suffered from Associations

On their return from the trip they found that a woman of German extraction

them, who had been recommended to them as secretary by a well-known American organization, had been spreading stories about them. The young women whom they had enlisted resigned. The sums of money received by Miss Drake from these young women were trifling, and no part was retained by her or by Mrs. Symons. Miss Drake and Mrs. Symons were examined before District Attorney Swann and Miss Drake was accused of fraud. The newspapers far and wide gave currency to the charge.

Thus by a remarkable combination of circumstances, for some but not all of which lack of business experience on the part of these two ladies is responsible, the object of their trip has been completely defeated, and they have been put to great expense and subjected to severe humiliation. For its unwitting share in this result this newspaper is truly sorry.

### DRY LEGISLATORS GENERALLY VICTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Liquor interests of Massachusetts failed to justify their threat to end the political career of members of the Massachusetts Legislature who voted for the ratification of the prohibitory amendment, for at the recent primary in the State, 19 of the 27 senators, and 87 of the 145 representatives who were recorded in favor of the measure were renominated.

Of the 27 senators who voted for ratification, six did not seek to return, while two were defeated. On the other hand, eight representatives who voted for the amendment were nominated for the Senate, three were defeated, as was one of the nine wet Senators who sought to return. Of the 145 members of the House who voted for ratification, 36 did not stand for another term, while 11 were defeated. Several wet representatives were defeated.

#### WAR BUNGALOW PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DAVENPORT, Ia.—Actual work on the war bungalows to be erected in Davenport for the arsenal workers will commence as soon as the material arrives. The government has approximately 60 of these community housing projects under way in different parts of the country. Davenport is to have 374 of the bungalows.

Twenty Cities of Empire State Have Just Become Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While 19 third-class cities and one second-class city in this state have just gone dry, in

### BREWERY INQUIRY MAY BE DELAYED

(Continued from page one)

alien enemy property in this country, and it is on record that \$100,000 of the fund gathered for the purchase of The Washington Times, comes under his jurisdiction as alien property custodian. One of the members who contributed \$30,000 to the fund is now in Germany and his property is German-owned property.

These figures are based on the decrease in the number of applications for licenses. The licenses cost \$1500,

and the proximity of prohibition has caused the proprietors of about 2150 saloons to abstain from seeking new licenses for the year beginning Oct. 1. Many of those who did apply are ready to quit the business and ask for the rebate the law allows them if conditions, from their point of view, do not improve.

The percentage of decrease in the various sections of this city were, approximately: Manhattan, 16; Brooklyn, 23; the Bronx, 48; Queens, 30, and Richmond, 26.

TRENTON, N. J.—Nation-wide prohibition will be presented to the Republican state convention in the form of a plank in the platform endorsing the federal prohibition amendment. Prohibitionists believe they will control the convention.

Governor Edge, who led as a candidate for the Senate in the recent primaries, favors war-time prohibition, but has not declared himself as in full accord with the nation-wide movement. It is declared that the primary figures show the Republicans voted against prohibition and that as the Democratic candidates did not make prohibition an issue, therefore both parties are opposed to nation-wide and permanent prohibition. Anti-Saloon League officials, however, believe that prohibition will gain a victory in the State.

The state Democratic convention is expected to endorse prohibition, but not through the amendment, because its delegates claim such a method would contravene "the right of the people to regulate their own internal affairs."

Fewer New York Licenses

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### DOCTORS WARNED ON LIQUOR ORDERS

Flood of Prescriptions at New Hampshire's First Municipal Liquor Agency Stirs Authorities to Take Action in Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Members of the medical fraternity have been taken to task by the authorities in connection with the issue of prescriptions for intoxicating liquors, as shown in the record of New Hampshire's first municipal liquor agency which has been open for the past week in this city. The agency is authorized by the State's prohibitory law, which provides that liquor may be purchased at a public agency on a doctor's prescription to be used for medicinal purposes only.

When the State went dry May 1 no liquor agency was established anywhere. The city government of Manchester voted in July to establish one and it opened for business last week. The flood of doctors' prescriptions calling for liquor was so great that the entire stock of about 32 gallons of whisky and quantities of other intoxicants were cleaned out in two hours and more had to be secured in trucks from Boston.

Prescriptions were presented in wholesale quantities, some of these calling for as much as two gallons of whisky in a single prescription, all signed by practicing physicians in the city. The dispensation of intoxicants on these doctors' orders became a public scandal and Police Chief Michael J. Healy asked J. S. Lewis, State Commissioner of Prohibition, to withdraw altogether from the medical fraternity the privilege of prescribing liquor in any form for their patients.

#### STREET RAILWAY INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Hylan has directed the corporation counsel to investigate all the street railways in the city. If they are not living up to their franchises the mayor wants legal steps taken to take those franchises away.

## James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue      NEW YORK      34th Street

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

### "McCREERY SILKS"

15,000 Yards of

### Rich Black Dress Satins

yard 1.65 and 1.95

### WOOL DRESS GOODS

Navy Blue

All Wool Dress Serge; dependable quality ..... yard 2.25



### Unprecedented Sale

### WOMEN'S HIGH-GRADE SUITS

29.50

Distinctive and individual Fall and Winter Suits developed in dependable Materials selected for their attractiveness as well as wearing qualities; the models cannot be duplicated again at this price; newest style coats and skirts; superior tailoring; popular Fall colorings.

Denver, Colo.  
MICHAELSON'S  
Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE  
Bismarck, N. Dak.  
A. W. LUCAS CO.  
Accredited Agency for  
RED CROSS SHOE

make an investigation, which he has done. Mr. Lewis called upon several physicians, whose names appeared on numbers of prescriptions and pointed out the provision of the law which requires a doctor to diagnose a case for which he prescribes liquor "with the same professional skill and care with which he prescribed for any poisonous drug."

Mr. Lewis found some individual cases where the doctors had prescribed without even seeing the patients and it is presumed that his department will take action in those cases forthwith. The certificate which the physician signs in issuing the request for liquor states that "in my opinion, such liquor is necessary to cure, or alleviate, the disease from which the patient is suffering."

The police of Manchester say they have evidence that one physician collected \$400 in one day for issuing prescriptions for liquor. Others have issued such numbers as to arouse the suspicion of the authorities. One 16-year-old boy told Commissioner Lewis that he went to a physician and obtained a liquor permit for members of his family who he said were ill, the doctor not having actually seen the patients. Unless the scandal that has arisen with regard to the issue of prescriptions can be abated by the action of physicians themselves, it is understood that the coming Legislature will be asked to amend the prohibitory law by withdrawing altogether from the medical fraternity the privilege of prescribing liquor in any form for their patients.

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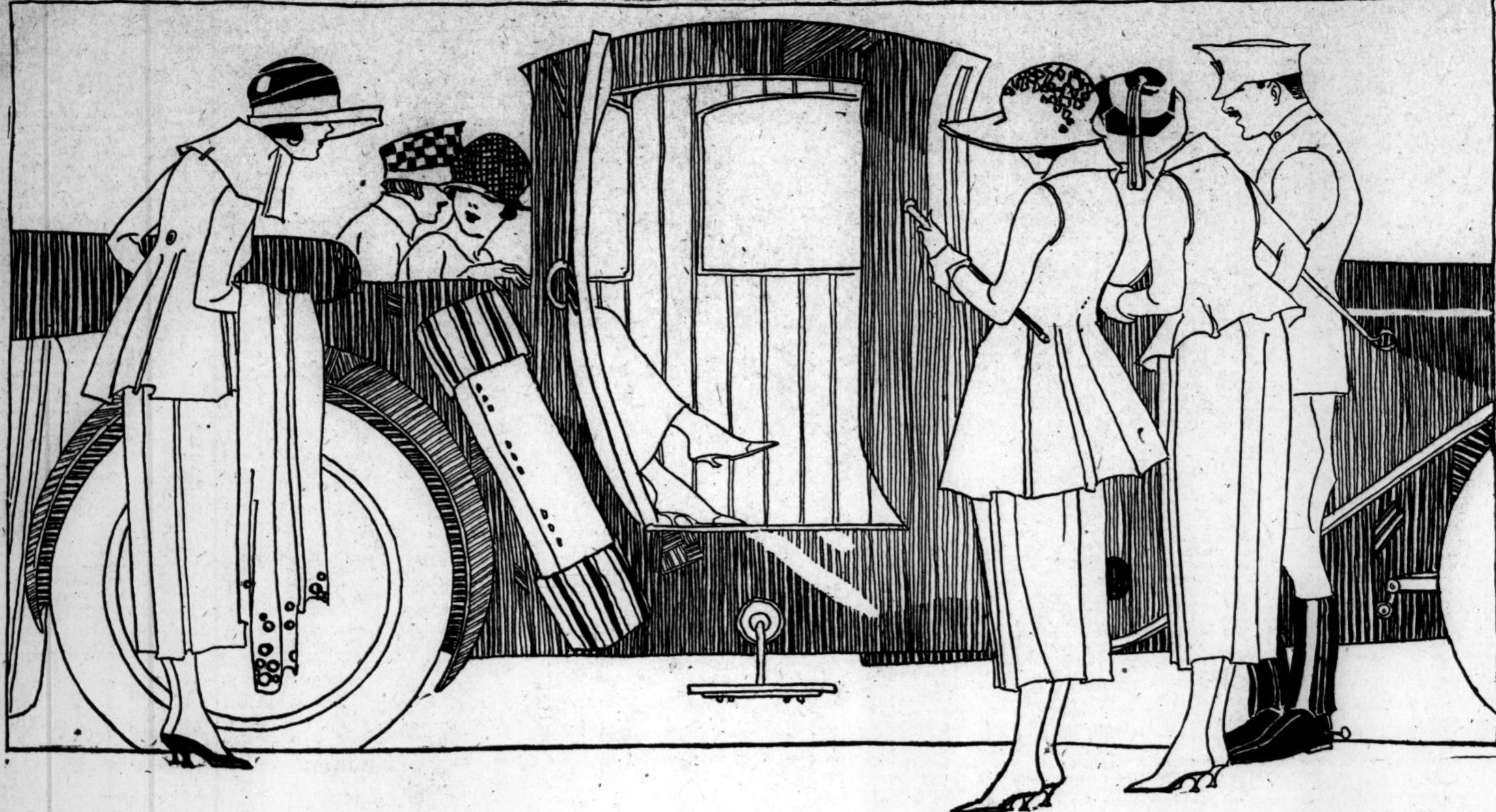
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NEW YORK, N. Y.—While 1



## Supremely smart yet wonderfully comfortable!



Model No. 508. The "Combination." A conservative shoe of kid built with a narrow heel and snug-fitting ankle, but with a wider-than-usual ball.



Model No. 522. The "Joan." When bent on long shopping trips you'll just be thankful for the comfort of this trim-looking boot. In mahogany or dark tan calf.



Model No. 542. The "Avalon." Very trim is this boot with its notched vamped wing tip and tall slender top. Comes in brown kid with a cloth top to match.



Model No. 525. The "Sentry." A rather plain, thoroughly businesslike glazed kid model that instantly appeals to those who are doing practical things in a practical way.

WE recommend that you go to your Red Cross dealer's today, see the pretty new models he has, dainty charming creations that should instantly delight you.

When you choose them for their beauty you hardly dare to hope that such style shoes will be comfortable while "breaking in."

Just try one on—the very smartest one. Walk in it—isn't its wonderful comfort a joyful surprise? And the more wonder—as you notice how snugly it fits every curve of the foot.

You will find such comfort behind the smart dainty lines of every Red Cross Shoe—made possible through the famous "bends with your foot" feature.

Surely you should enjoy wearing this—an extremely smart as well as an exceedingly comfortable shoe.

Write for "Footwear Style—Without Extravagance"—sent without charge. Illustrates and describes the correct models in all materials. Address THE KROHN - FECHIHEIMER CO., 536 Dandridge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

# Red Cross Shoe



Model No. 540. The "Del Rio." Many a war-busy woman will choose this serviceable new boot, with its sensible Cuban heel and plain simple lines.



Model No. 534. The "Lucille." The beauty of the trim Louis heel, the charm of the graceful lines and slender top is further enhanced by the extreme simplicity that characterizes this golden-brown model.



Model No. 514. The "Sylvanus." For those who seek something modestly different is this boot in dark brown kid. The unusual vamp and perforations make it very attractive.



Model No. 539. The "Darby." Tall, slim and extremely simple—this smart boot can be worn with your daintiest costume.



There are Red Cross Shoe dealers in most principal cities. Look for their ads. in this and other issues of The Christian Science Monitor.

## GERMAN INFLUENCE ACTIVE IN MOROCCO

Spain's Inaction in the Zone Allows Raisuli and Other German Agents to Further Their Policy Without Hindrance

Previous articles on this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 14, 21, 22, 23, and Oct. 2.

VI  
By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The governmental authorities find it a considerable nuisance to make a periodical presentation to the public of the Morocco accounts, as has to be done in the ordinary course of ministerial obligation. They are turned out with as little comment and publicity as possible, and the newspapers are sometimes kind enough to stow them away in a corner of an inside page, or even upon occasion to drop them out altogether. A year or two ago, thanks largely to the exposure and agitation that were set on foot by one or two of the Madrid newspapers which had reached the conclusion that, come what might, the Morocco problem had to be sternly faced, there was some pretense of an overhauling of the situation and an undertaking that a great endeavor would be made to reduce the highly inflated expenditure.

The public was given to understand that the government was in earnest in this matter by the circumstance, much advertised, that Spanish troops in considerable numbers were to be withdrawn from the zone where, as it was happily declared, their presence was no longer needed, thanks to the splendid work of pacification already accomplished. The troops were withdrawn, and on their return were duly reviewed by the head of the realm, and the circumstances appeared to give satisfaction. Since then, however, the justification of withdrawing them—if it is to be assumed that the work of the Spanish army in Morocco is of any value—appears doubtful, while there is, unfortunately, no indication that the expenses of the zone are being reduced.

The accounts for the month of June and for the first six months of the present year have just been issued. From these it appears that in June the total expenses amounted to 11,336,742 pesetas, of which 3,184,603 were apportioned to administration and 7,713,509 to the war department. The total expense for the first six months of this year amounted to 62,937,696 pesetas as against 58,331,327 in the corresponding period of last year. Distributed according to departments 3,448,240 went to the account of the Foreign Office, 56,767,773 to the war department, 892,322 to the marine, 497,928 to local administration (in the department of government, or interior) and 1,331,432 to public works. In comparison with 1917 there is an increase in every department.

This might be considered satisfactory if there were any substantial improvement in the situation; but there is not, despite the fact that some ministers have suggested of late that the situation in the zone is not so bad as critics would make out and that there is every prospect of it being highly profitable to Spain in the future. In the circumstances, however, it is urged in some quarters that the showy demonstrations sometimes made by Spanish officialdom in the zone are somewhat absurd. No opportunity seems to be lost of making a ceremonious display in which faithful natives take the part allotted to them. These, however, are of little practical value.

Intelligence has just been received of a fine affair at Tetuan upon the occasion of the conferring of the Cruz Laureada de San Fernando of the second class upon an officer of the Army Sanitary Corps, Señor Ricardo Bertolotti. This official has undoubtedly performed splendid services deserving recognition, but whether they necessitated the presence of the High Commissioner, General Jordana, a full complement of the available Spanish troops under the command of Brigadier-General Vallejo, and delegations from all the military and civil authorities at a grand celebration, is another matter. The Grand Vizier and various Moorish dignitaries duly put in an appearance. When General Jordana arrived the band played the Spanish royal march, and then the royal order according to which the decoration was conferred was duly read, Lieutenant-Colonel Serrano pinned the decoration on the breast of Señor Bertolotti, and the troops marched past the hero of the occasion. There were further celebrations at the army headquarters, enthusiastic speeches were made, and Señor Trivino on behalf of the sanitary corps was led to say that, given the opportunity, all his colleagues would also be heroes.

General Jordana himself declared he was proud to be present on such an occasion, praised the virtues of the army in which he had absolute faith, and called for cheers for the martyrs of the campaign, for Bertolotti, for Spain and for the army and for the King. There was immense applause. About the same time a dispatch from Mellia states that a demonstration on the religious side has just taken place at Nador. The Bishop of Fesca, Father Cervera, turned up there in the company of General Alzuru, and, according to the report, received an enthusiastic welcome from the local people, the Moorish nobilities receiving him ceremoniously in the Plaza del Pilar. The Bishop visited the Moorish zoco where he was entertained in Moorish style, and proceeded on the following day to some religious ceremonies, being entertained to lunch by the Compañía Española de Minas del Rif.

While all this was going on there was news that the indefatigable Ger-



Prisoners marching through the streets of St. Quentin

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## ST. QUENTIN, A CITY OF INVASIONS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Situated on the road of invasions coming from the north," So Caesar described the geographical position of the ancient city of St. Quentin. That the description has lost none of its adequacy was proved last March during the great German offensive, and has been proved more recently by glorious reconquest. It looks as if, in the history that is now in the making, St. Quentin will be identified with victory, as in the past it was identified with the defeat, however heroically deferred, of the French armies.

One of the sites of interest to which every visitor to St. Quentin was taken was the old windmill, quaintly called "de tout vent," which stands—may be it does no longer—on the heights two miles south of the town. The old windmill marks the center of the French position, occupied in 1871 by the army of the Nord, which was raised in all haste to save Paris. Thrice outnumbered, the army by St. Quentin preferred annihilation to yielding the road to Paris, and this glorious defeat is held dearer in the annals of French warfare than many a victory.

A spirited group in one of the public squares of St. Quentin commemorates the great feast of arms.

Another group serves to perpetuate the memory of St. Quentin's other great

defeat, which, like the one of 1871, is celebrated by the French people as the equal of a victory. It represents the Admiral de Coligny and the Connétable de Montmorency, the great Protestant leaders of France, who, with a handful of Huguenots, held St. Quentin against the vastly superior Spanish forces under Philip II and Philibert of Savoy. To commemorate his success gained after 10 assaults upon the city, Philip II built the famous palace of the Escorial.

How much the plains of Picardy have changed in aspect, after having witnessed for four years the tramping back and forth of armies, one can only conjecture. Before the war there was

little about the fertile, highly cultivated valley of the Somme, which St. Quentin dominates, to remind the old city of its turbulent past.

The prophecy of prosperity contained in the old

waterways and highways, many of them built by the Roman conquerors,

which link St. Quentin to all the im-

portant industrial centers of France

and Belgium, was not realized until

the Nineteenth Century. Since then

the population of the city has in-

creased at an amazing rate and it is

now a renowned center of all

branches of the cotton industry. The grim fortifications of the past have made way for the wide boulevards which encircle the city, but the old part of St. Quentin still bears the unmistakable imprint of Flemish-medieval traditions.

On the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, toward which most of the principal streets converge, stands the City Hall that, with its magnificent Gothic facade, is one of the finest municipal monuments of France. The cathedral, while excelled in architectural perfection by many of its kind, has all the majestic spaciousness of Gothic art, as the measurements of the nave, 370 feet long, 130 feet high, illustrate.

In the memory of Coligny and Montmorency, and that of the heroic army of the Nord, St. Quentin must find much to sustain her in her present ordeal, and no doubt she does not grudge the price paid for the privilege of exchanging her reputation for defeat, for one of victory.

REGINA, Sask.—By reason of the

fact that the first and second class

normal school courses for the train-

ing of teachers which open in January are the last of the short session, prior

to the change to longer and standar-

dized sessions throughout the four

western provinces, it has been decided

that for these sessions applicants will

be admitted in the cases of men of the

age of 18 and of women of the age of

17. Formerly the minimum limit was

19 and 18 for men and women re-

spectively.

These figures represent for the period of occupation an indemnity of 2,000,000 francs per day. In addition to this it is well to remember that

September, 1916, the Germans seized 430,000,000 marks in German notes lying at the Banque Nationale

and the Société Générale.

"And yet this same Germany claims to be an apostle of the doctrine of peace without annexations or indemnities!"

NORMAL SCHOOL APPLICANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

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FINE TEMPERANCE ACT VIOLATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The authorities

continue their activities in pursuing those individuals persisting in infractions of the Ontario Temperance Act

and magistrates back them up in no uncertain fashion. Recently the police

captured a motor truck loaded with liquor near Alexandria, Ont. The owner, a Montreal liquor dealer, escaped

at the time but was recently arrested

in the city and taken to Alexandria

for trial. He was fined \$1000, and the liquor was confiscated.

WOMEN IN LABOR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In accordance with plans already announced, women delegates from trade unions

will meet here on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 4 and 5, to discuss the

question of inducting women into the

industries of the United States. The conference has been called by the fed-

eral government.

## PEARS' SOAP

### For Discriminating People

Pears' is known wherever people use soap. It has been manufactured for 129 years.

There must be some very excellent reason why Pears' Soap continues to be sold, generation after generation, to increasing numbers of discriminating people.

There can be, really, just one reason—that Pears' is good soap. It can be depended on. Every cake is the same—clear, pure, creamy-lathering, cleansing the skin refreshingly and thoroughly.

Sample (unscented) sent anywhere in the United States for 4 cents postage. Address Walter Janvier, Pears' U. S. Agent, 419 Canal Street, New York, N. Y.



## Kuppenheimer Clothes

Are Sold in  
NEW YORK CITY BY

## Brill Brothers

The Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers  
in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14th Street  
279 Broadway

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125th Street at 3d Avenue

Broadway at 49th Street  
1456 B'way at 42d St.

2 Flatbush Avenue  
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TOWLE & HYPES CO.  
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Agents for the Famous

RED CROSS SHOE  
for Women

Bloomington, Ind.

BREEDEN & CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

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RED CROSS SHOE

RED CROSS SHOE

Rapid City, S. D.

REEVES MER. CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Erie, Pa.

LEADER SHOE CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Lawrence, Mass.

C. J. TETREAU SHOE CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Maysville, Kentucky

MERZ BROS.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

RED CROSS SHOE

Muncie, Indiana

Greater Economy Shoe House

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Lawrence, Mass.

C. J. TETREAU SHOE CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Maysville, Kentucky

MERZ BROS.

## GERMAN CONTROL OF METAL EXPOSED

Australian Premier Shows Ramifications of Merton's in Many Countries and Their Methods of Gaining Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DERBY, England — Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, took the opportunity of the large meeting at the Drill Hall convened by the Merchants' Seamen League to deliver a most thorough denunciation of the German octopus, the Metallgesellschaft, which, as he said, has its heart at Frankfort-on-Main and its tentacles in every quarter of the earth. Mr. Hughes's speech was as follows:

We must rid this country, this empire, of German influence. We must cut out every one of those slimy tentacles that have worked themselves into the very vitals of our national life. It will be no easy task, but it must be done. I have said something on previous occasions about this matter. I have spoken of Merton's—that German firm with an English name, and I shall continue to speak of this firm, and others of which it is a type, until they are driven out of Britain and their influence for evil destroyed root and branch.

In Australia we have annulled all contracts with enemy subjects. We have practically swept clean the share registers of our companies of German shareholders. We have interned the naturalized German managers of the great metal octopus. We have prohibited enemy aliens from dealing in land or acquiring shares in mining companies, or obtaining leases. Australia is a great metal-producing center, and before the war the German control over our metal was complete. Well, we have changed all that.

The story of the Merton family is the story of the great Metallgesellschaft group, which, during the half-century before the war, was the means of a vast system of interrelated companies, extending its octopus tentacles over the metal trade of the world, till it had a stranglehold in England, America, Australia, Africa, Russia, Italy, France, Switzerland and Belgium—in fact all over the civilized world—over output, prices, treatment, and marketing of all the principal base metals.

A series of great controlling and developing companies in Germany evolved in 1910 into a great combination called the Metallbank and Metallurgische Gesellschaft, with a capital of 40,000,000 marks, under the presidency of Dr. Wilhelm Merton (the German brother of K. R. Merton, the Englishman). The Metallbank had large investments in all the original companies of the concern, and the Mertons, from headquarters in Frankfort, pulled the strings of the whole group. Then they pushed out their tentacles into the markets of the world. A great corporation was formed in Switzerland, also under the presidency of Dr. Wilhelm Merton. This camouflaged the outward appearance of the purely German nature of the combination. This great tentacle has two names for use in appropriate circumstances.

Then the Merton octopus pushed out a tentacle across the farthest ocean, and formed a wholly German company in Australia. They labeled it the Australian Metal Company. The German manager assumed the cloak of naturalization, and became a good Australian citizen. By all the devices of unfair competition it forced nearly all the Australian smelting companies to scrap their plant. It swallowed the industry, it dictated the terms upon which it should carry on. It was the industry.

Into the great Republic of America, the Metallgesellschaft, Merton's, under another name, extended one of its most powerful tentacles. They called it, of course, the American Metal Company. What they did in Australia and Britain and elsewhere they did in America. Merton's, of Frankfort, held 4 per cent of the shares, Merton's in London held 27 per cent, and the balance was principally held by hyphenated Germans in America, with a sprinkling of bona fide Americans, who were put into the very front of the shop window to deceive the people of the republic. Merton's of London were the agents of this enemy firm. They were the agents during the three years of war before America came into the war. They sold metal to the British Government during those three years, upon which the great German octopus made huge profits. They shared those huge profits, they helped to bleed the British taxpayer. Yet in the face of all these things, they still call themselves an English firm.

They are linked up with banks, with great firms like Beer, Sonderheimer, and Aron Hirsch & Co., and with them controlled the lead, zinc, and copper markets of the world.

The number of great companies involved in this great combination runs into hundreds, and the capital it controls into hundreds of millions. They wormed through or forced their way into the innermost citadels of the national life of this and other countries by the influence of their money, their position, the largesse they were able to distribute, the ruin they were able to precipitate upon those who dared withstand them—by a hundred and one dark and devious ways they attained a power at once incalculably fruitful to their friends and fearful to their enemies. In some instances, notably those of Italy and Russia, they were able to bend the Legislature to their will and mold the fiscal policies to suit their purpose. No law could touch them, for they were above the law and over those who made the laws. In industrial expansion, in

finance, and even in defense, their clammy fingers left their mark.

We in Australia have acted. The United States Government has now taken action and seized the business of Beer, Sonderheimer and Aron Hirsch, who along with Merton's absolutely controlled the base metal industry of the world before. Although I am not quite clear on this point, I understand that the American Metal Company has been similarly treated. They would have done so before, but for the fact that Merton's in London were allowed to carry on business here. The American Government has seized the 490,000 shares held by Germans in Germany. They are placing the business in the hands of trustees. Let us hope the United States Government do not intend to stop here.

If the American Government does no more than it has done, when this war is over the trade which flowed formerly down these alien channels will again resume its normal course. American labor and American capital will exert themselves for the benefit of the enemy which the manhood of America has sworn to destroy. It is not by changing names, or any such surface-scratching methods, that we can destroy this great octopus. Most certainly it is not by appointing as two of the public trustees, as has been the case in America, the very men who were the original conspirators—Vogelstein and Hothorn. Of course, there are other trustees who are bona fide American citizens, but we may be quite sure that Vogelstein and Hothorn, who controlled the operations of the business for Germany before, will continue to do so. They will alter their course, cunningly avoiding anything calculated to excite comment or arouse suspicion. They will endeavor to persuade the American citizens that all is well, that German influence is dead, but, if nothing further is done, Beer, Sonderheimer, Aron Hirsch, the Metall-Gesellschaft—the American Metal Company—will after the war resume that place in America which it once occupied before the war.

What is true of America is doubly true of this country. Here Merton's represent these interests—in actual fact they are those interests. As I have said, after four years of war they are still here. The other day the Board of Trade refused a license to Merton's. They cannot now openly buy or sell metals, but if the people of this country imagine for one moment that by such an expedient as this the great German organism in our midst can be destroyed, they are indeed living in paradise of fools. Why, sir, I have been informed that after Merton's had been refused a license to buy or sell metals a firm in this country which had contracted to sell a parcel of metal to Merton's wrote to the Board of Trade asking what it should do, whether it should carry out its contract or not, and the Board of Trade advised them to do so. I hope this is not true, but if it is, then it is very evident that the refusal of a license is the merest camouflage, and that even now, by some means or other, Merton's is still to be permitted to carry on.

## THE DUTCH PARTY GROUPS EXPLAINED

Belgian Deputy States That a Large Political Pro-German Combination Has Developed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

HOBART, Tasmania.—In view of the shortage of carbide in Australia, importance is attached to the steps taken in Tasmania by the Hydro-Electric Power and Metallurgical Company, Ltd., for the manufacture of that product. The plant, which recently commenced operations, is capable of turning out 5000 tons a year, 3500-horsepower of electric current, supplied by the Government Hydro-Electric Power Works, being used in the kiln. Swedish carbide previously held the distinction of being the best in the world, but the Tasmanian article is claimed to be greatly superior. The consumption of carbide in Australia is 13,000 tons a year, and as soon as circumstances permit, the Tasmanian plant is to be duplicated. A Swedish expert is in charge of the operations.

stra, and this second link is formed by their Germanophilia and their aversion for the Entente; the most curious views for a Dutchman to hold." M. Lorand remarks, adding that such cannot be the opinion of an educated, civilized liberal nation generally held to be intelligent.

"It was known from the beginning of the war," M. Lorand says, "that the court, the aristocracy and the upper middle classes in Holland were Germanophile, as are the reactionary, clerical and aristocratic elements in almost all the neutral countries." He affirms that a man who has traveled much in Europe during the war has observed that in all the capitals he has visited the Dutch and Swedish legations were Germanophile. The two Protestant kingdoms are, he declared, very aristocratic and their nobility turns to Germany as the promised land of kings and nobles.

M. Lorand quotes the statement appearing in a Rome newspaper that a Dutch diplomatist, in answer to some one who pointed out to him the danger that a complete German victory would mean to Holland, had not hesitated to say that "it would not have been such a great evil," adding, "our legation, like that of Bavaria, would have continued to exist." This shows, M. Lorand points out, that there are people in positions of authority in Holland who have not yet realized that no neutral state has more to fear from a German victory than Holland.

The fate of Belgium, the Belgian deputy declares, might have opened their eyes, while now that the Germans are in Belgium and would like to stay there and are trying to raise a Flemish movement, every Dutchman ought to wake to the designs which the Germans, in possession of Antwerp, would have upon Holland.

M. Lorand says that a ministry presided over by Monsignor Nolens would have to be regarded with a considerable amount of reserve, seeing that it could hardly help being a ministry with a German bias, in view of the parties which would support it. These would include that leader of the orthodox Protestants who has taken part in the Pan-Netherlands movement which tends, on the grounds of irredentist linguistic claims, to unite the Flemings of Belgium. Holland and forward the German maneuvers in Belgium which must tend either toward a complete annexation of the Low countries to Germany or at least to their division. "In this latter case," he affirms, "the Southern Belgian French-speaking provinces would be offered to France in exchange for Alsace-Lorraine, or to Holland, the latter having become a vassal state of the German Empire. The Entente would be well advised to watch what is going on in Holland." M. Lorand declares, "and the sooner Dutch patriots wake up the better."

AUSTRALIAN CARBIDE PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

HOBART, Tasmania.—In view of the shortage of carbide in Australia, importance is attached to the steps taken in Tasmania by the Hydro-Electric Power and Metallurgical Company, Ltd., for the manufacture of that product.

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## AUSTRALIAN WOOL VALUE REPORTED

Prime Minister States 1917-18 Clip Represents Flat-Rate Value of £42,903,375—Encourages Use of Raw Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A complete official statement of Australia's wool clip for the season 1917-18 has been made available by the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. W. A. Watt. For the first time in the history of the wool trade, the entire wool production of the Commonwealth has been valued. Britain's purchase of the Commonwealth's wool output—apart from local requirements—and the extension of the Imperial Government's purchase scheme for the whole remaining war period, and for one wool year thereafter, is the outstanding fact.

The enormous importance to this young isolated continent of such a purchase must be apparent, but there is a phase which will probably be recognized later as of infinitely more significance, the control which Britain thus acquires of a great part of the world's wool. It is estimated that the wool clip which has just been handled represents about one-third of the total wool supplies of the Allies for a year, and is almost three times the quantity possessed by the Central Empires. Commenting on this fact the Melbourne Argus quotes the following letter which was produced in the course of a recent investigation in the United States into the wool transactions of the Deutsche Bank. The letter, which came from a German authority, has the following:

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the problem of supplying wool for the textile industry of the Central Powers, after the conclusion of peace, will present serious difficulties. England, from whose colonies—Australia and the Cape—Germany imported the largest part of its wool, is likely (as far as it is possible to make any definite predictions at this time) to maintain the embargo on wool, even after the war, for the protection of its industry. If it surrenders any wool it will do so at first only to its allies and together with these England will easily be able to dispose of the quantity available."

While the official report, compiled by the Central Wool Committee of the Commonwealth, is full of the most interesting and helpful detail, some chapters will not be published until after the war. The quantities of wool shipped and its destination, and the quantity of wool stored for the British and allied governments, cannot be disclosed, and all wool-selling houses and appraisers have been notified that any information in their possession regarding wool statistics must be treated as strictly secret.

The wool submitted for federal appraisal, which practically covers the whole clip, represented the equivalent of 1,909,558 bales. There were 518,349 separate lots of wool, large and small, and each lot was submitted to independent valuation by a tribunal of three final appraisers. The average price a pound of wool appraised in a greasy state was 14.98d. (about 30 cents), and of wool appraised in a scoured state 25.62d. (slightly over 51 cents). The average appraised price a pound of all wool calculated as greasy was 14.68d., as against the flat rate of 15.1d. The difference between appraised and sale

value has enabled the payment of an additional 5 per cent dividend to growers toward the end of August, 1918.

After allocating wool sufficient to meet the requirements of local manufacturers, the balance purchased by the Imperial Government amounted to:

	Bales	Fadges	Sacks
Greasy .....	1,827,360	18,136	190,587
Scoured .....	197,246	697	745
Total .....	1,824,606	18,832	191,332
		Weight	Appraised
		In Lb.	Value
		f s d.	f s d.
Greasy .....	553,713,279	24,619,564	19 9
Scoured .....	46,196,661	4,356,855	0 7
Total .....	599,909,940	39,576,420	0 4

The total flat rate value of all wool submitted for appraisal during the season amounted to £42,903,375.

Wool and other credits for the season are as follow:

	f s d.
Imperial Government—	
Wool account .....	41,789,516
Handling charges .....	1,562,365
Australian mfrs. ....	1,068,322
Interest (July 31, 1918)	61,945
	44,482,249

Against this must be debited an amount of £93,352, being the cost of exchange in transferring money from London to Australia.

The Central Wool Committee worked in the 1917-18 season on a table of limits consisting of 848 distinct types, as against the 1916-17 clean cost basis of prices divided into 381 different types. All catalogues, shipping documents, weight notes, and invoices were standardized at the beginning of the season, and branding and counter-marking were made uniform throughout the states. These changes were made to insure the minimum of labor to the consignees of wool.

This new season will see the introduction of penalties for careless wool growers. Every encouragement has been given by the committee to the utilization of raw wool in Australia and the increased manufacture of woolen yarns and materials.

Among other points in the report is the fact that the large carry-over of wool and the reduction in shipping facilities have forced an extensive building program at the principal shipping ports. When this program has been completed, there will be with the brokers' warehouses, a capacity of 2,500,000 bales of dumped flour was £15 10s. at Lyttleton.

wool. The desire of the wool top companies for freedom of trade in wool products for export has not been granted, as it might have been fatal to the wool scheme, prejudicial to empire control and a breach of faith with Britain.

As the appraisement of sheepskins has proved most difficult, a radical change will be made in the new season.

## NEW ZEALAND BUYS AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Remarkable results were disclosed at the fourth anniversary of the Education Department's War Relief Fund, the actual cash contributions to the fund having amounted to £331,731.

In recognition of the children's magnificent achievements, Sir Arthur Stanley, the State Governor, and Lady Stanley attended the anniversary celebrations in the Melbourne Town Hall, accompanied by the Premier, Mr. Lawson, the Minister for Education, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Livingston, M. L. A., and representatives of the consulates of the United States, France, Belgium, Italy and Japan, Mr. Tate, acting as chairman.

The Premier congratulated the children on their splendid work, and read a message from the Acting Prime Minister.

Mr. Hutchinson, the Minister for Education, said that while the actual takings received by the fund had been £331,731, if the cash values of the comforts supplied were estimated, the total efforts of teachers and school children would represent well over £400,000.

The Governor said: "My message to the school children of this State is: Continue the truly wonderful work you have done, and profit by its lessons. Learn what the British Empire stands for; study its history, its ideals, its progress, its failures and the reasons for those failures, and you will do something to fit yourselves for the great future which lies before you. Learn to admire the heroes who have founded the traditions of those countries now our allies—such men as Garibaldi, George Washington and William the Silent, who founded the Dutch Republic of which Belgium formed a part. Dwell on the greatness of President Wilson, who, as a statesman, has had the hardest task of all, and who has performed his task more successfully than any statesman of whom I can think."

## CHILDREN SUPPORT WAR RELIEF FUND

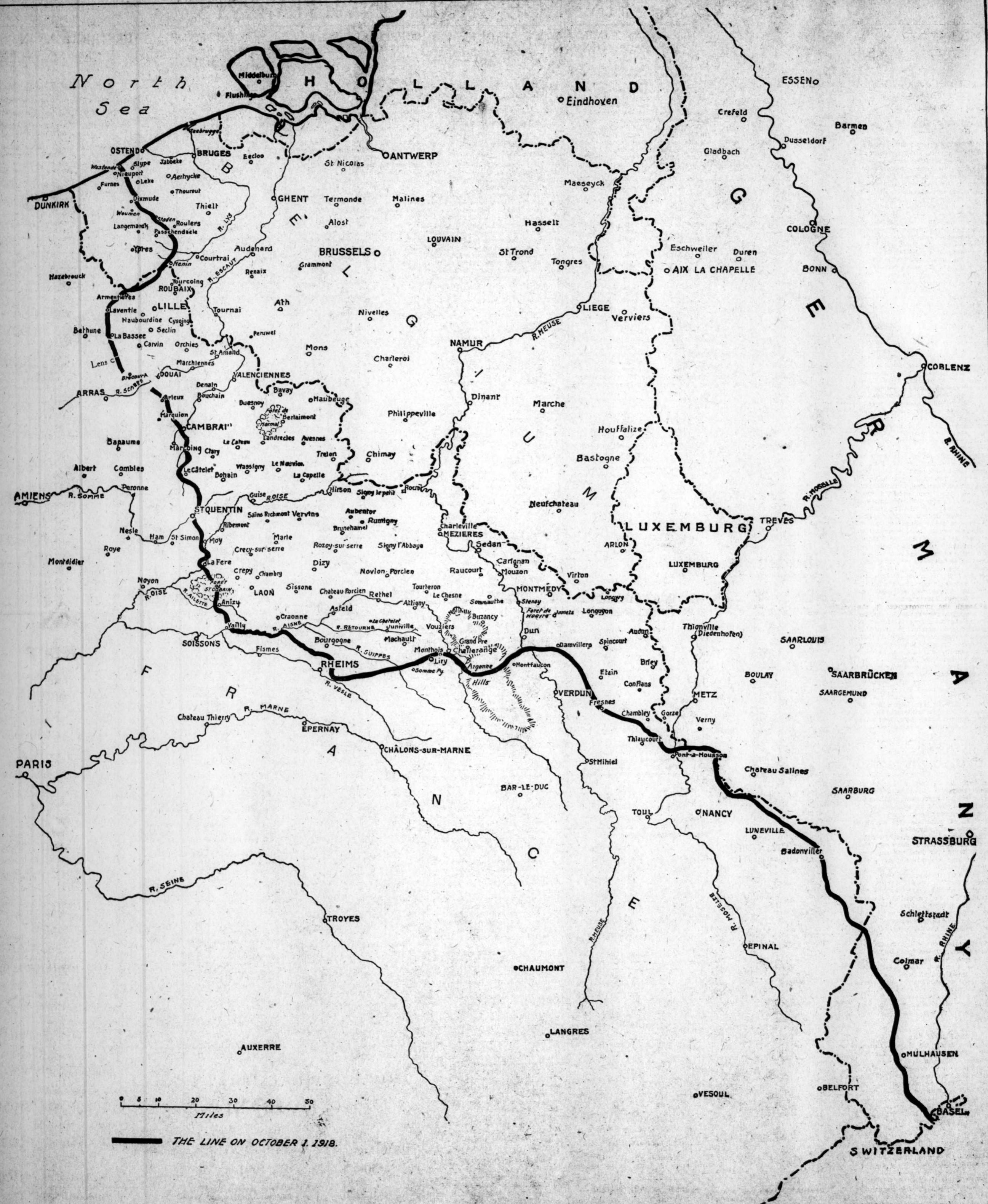
Premier of Victoria Compliments School Children on the Large Sum Which They Collected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z.—New Zealand has bought 4,000,000 bushels of Australian wheat at 5s. 7½d. (\$1.35) a bushel f. o. b. the wheat being of the best quality. Shortage of wheat in the Dominion forced the government to negotiate with the Australian Wheat Board and two successive purchases, each of 2,000,000 bushels, resulted. Credit for this huge purchase has been mainly given to Mr. H. J. Manson, New Zealand Trade Commissioner in Melbourne, and Mr. Arthur Shirtcliffe, of the Canterbury Farmers Cooperative Association, Timaru, who was sent to Australia by the New Zealand Government.

Official figures issued in connection with the grain position in the Dominion showed that New Zealand's requirements for the year comprised 7,100,000 bushels for milling, 1,000,000 for poultry, and 300,000 to 500,000 bushels for seed. The quantity of wheat threshed was roughly 5,400,000 bushels. In 1915 the actual yield was 6,644,333 bushels; in 1916 it was 7,108,360; and in 1917 it was 5,051,227 bushels.

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Map of the western front, showing the battle line on Oct. 1, 1918

*Map of the western front, showing the battle line on Oct. 7, 1918.*  
By presenting a comparatively large-scale map of the principal theater in the war, The Christian Science Monitor affords its readers an opportunity of studying in detail the victorious advance of the Allies against the German armies. All the towns and rivers of major importance are given. Small maps which are usually printed along with reports of the capture of villages and other places of interest may be used in conjunction with this map to reach a just appreciation of the relative value of the ground covered. At the beginning of the drive the line ran through Bapaume, Albert, Roye, Montdidier, Noyon, Vailly, Chateau-Thierry and Rethondes.

# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## INCREASES IN WOOL SUPPLIES

**Government Estimates Gain of 16,000,000 Pounds in Last Year—Outlook for Civilian Allotments Appear Brighter**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Although the domination of the United States Government of the local wool trade is practically complete, there are features of interest in the estimates from Washington of an increase in the domestic production of shorn wool this year of 16,000,000 pounds, and the expectation that after Jan. 1 there will be allotments of the staple for civilian use. Present-day conditions force the supposition among even the best informed members of the wool trade, which cannot or may not be backed by actual figures, but textile opinion is that, if it were not for the acute demand for shipping space, there would be some wool available for other than army and navy work after the beginning of the new year. The new United States Government figures are for a clip of 275,221,000 pounds, compared with 241,892,000 for 1917.

As to the increase in the domestic clip every state in the Union except Rhode Island, New Mexico and Arizona contributes to the supply of stocks. There is also a big increase in wool in New Zealand and Australia because of the lessened killing of sheep, on account of insufficient shipping space for meat exports. These factors, both in the United States and outside, tend to dispel what has been more or less a fallacy, namely, that there is a world shortage of wool. As one prominent member of the Boston trade puts it, the premium on delivery has caused prices to advance and not a lack of the staple.

New Zealand's increase in sheep for the year ended April 30 last, made a record for any one year. It amounted to 1,998,573, there now being 26,354,594 sheep in that Dominion, notwithstanding there have been exported from that country nearly 4,000,000 carcasses for food purposes during the year.

The representatives of the Boston trade due to reach South America in about three weeks more, who are in the direct employ of the United States Government for the purpose of buying wool, and who will supplant the syndicate, which had been serving in that capacity, are expected to secure at least 100,000,000 pounds of wool, although figures at this time are purely estimates. These men will also buy for the British Government.

Although the improvement in the wool situation as regards the civilian trade, is attributed to a falling off of consumption on account of the use of rags and shoddy, members of the Boston trade contend that increasing labor scarcity in the mills has a great deal to do with conditions. For instance, certain combing and spinning mills in Barre, Mass., are running at 50 per cent capacity, whereas they were at 60 per cent capacity six weeks ago. Further restrictions in capacity are looked for on account of the new military draft, and were it not for female help these mills would not continue to run at all, it is said.

## AUTO TRUCKS ON DAM CONSTRUCTION

MIAMI, O.—A fleet of 15 Pierce-Arrow trucks is being used in the Miami (O.) conservancy district, where \$25,000,000 is being spent to prevent a repetition of the Dayton flood. Transportation of materials and supplies constitutes the big problem.

The working points extend 60 miles north and south and 15 miles east and west. The various jobs are scattered over the territory indicated at 14 different points.

Engineers, after surveying the Miami watershed, declared adequate retention reservoirs and channel improvements would remove the danger of disastrous floods. There are to be five dams, confining waters of five reservoirs, so that the waters will be held until they can be released gradually.

The motor trucks will transport machinery and supplies from Dayton to the several working points, or from the field to Dayton. They must transport supplies and materials from the railroad to working points, these hauls being short as a rule. They must supply fuel to engines and other machines, including steam dredges, and carry food to men in construction camps.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. Sterling 60-day bills, 4.73%; commercial 60-day bills, 4.72%; demand, 4.7545; cables, 4.7655. France demand 5.47%; cables, 5.46%. Guilders demand 45%; cables, 46%. Lire—demand 6.37; cables, 6.35. Rubles demand 13%; cables, 14 nominal. Mexican dollars, 78. Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds irregular. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days and 6 months, 6 per cent bid. Call money strong; high 6, low 6, ruling rate 6 per cent, closing bid 5%, offered at 6; last loan 6. Bank acceptances, 4% per cent.

## ELEVATED EARNINGS GAIN

BOSTON, Mass.—The gross earnings of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for September show an increase of \$184,523, or 12 per cent compared with the similar month last year. August figures increased \$369,000, or 23.81 per cent and July figures decreased \$46,000.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Wednesday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	65%	68%	65%	68%
Am Can	45%	45%	44%	44%
Am Car & Fdry	88%	88%	85	85%
Am Loco	65%	66%	65%	66%
Am Smelters	78	78	77	77%
Am Sugar	103%	103%	100	101%
Am Tel & Tel	182%	182%	180	181%
Anaconda	69%	70%	69	69%
Atchison	86%	86%	86%	86%
Bald Loco	87%	88	85%	85%
Balt & Ohio	52%	53%	53%	53%
Beth Steel B.	77%	77	74%	75
Beth S 8% pfds.	103%	103%	103%	103%
B R T	41	41	41	41
Car Pac	168	168	168	168
Corn Leather	70	70	68	68%
C. & O.	57%	57%	57%	57%
C. M. & St. P.	49	49	48%	48%
C. R. I. & P. 6%	67%	67%	66%	67%
C. R. I. & P. 7%	78	78	77	77%
Chino	40	40	39%	39%
Corn Prods.	43%	43%	42%	42%
Crucible Steel	62%	63%	61%	61%
Cuba Cane	29%	29%	29%	29%
Cuba Cane pfds.	79%	79	78	78%
C. V. M. 15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Gen Motors	124	125%	122%	124%
Goodrich	48%	50	48%	49%
Gt Nor pfds.	91%	91%	90%	90%
Inspiration	55%	56	55%	55%
Kennecott	33%	34	33%	33%
Max Motor	29%	30%	29%	29%
Mer. Mar pfds.	106	108%	106	108%
Mer. Pet	118	123%	117	120%
Midvale	24%	24%	24%	24%
N. Y. N. H. & H.	74%	74	74	74%
No Pacific	88%	88%	88%	88%
Penn	43%	43%	43%	43%
Pierce-Arrow	40	40	40	40
Ray Cons	23%	24	23%	23%
Reading	89%	90	88%	88%
Rep I & Steel	90	91%	89	89%
Se Pacific	100%	100%	98	98%
St. Louis 15%	77%	77	76	76%
Studebaker	28%	28%	27%	28%
Texas Co.	54%	57%	54%	57%
Union Pacific	180	185	179	183
U. S. Rubber	61%	61%	61%	61%
U. S. Steel	109%	110%	108%	109%
U. S. Steel pfds.	110%	110%	110%	110%
Utah Copper	84%	85	83%	86%
Western Union	85	85	83%	83%
Westinghouse	44	44	43%	43%
Willys-Over	21	21	20%	21
Total sales	641,200	shares.		

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L. 3 1/2%	100.02	102	100.02	100.10
do 1st 4%	98.92	95.94	95.75	95.90
do 2d 4%	95.76	96.00	95.74	96.00
do 3d 4%	95.76	95.02	95.74	96.00
do 2d 4 1/2%	95.76	96.02	95.74	96.00
do 3d 4 1/2%	96.20	96.50	95.98	96.50

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	97%	97%	97%	97%
Am-France 6s	55%	55%	49%	55%
C of Bordeaux 6s	99%	99%	99	99
C of Lyons' 6s	89	90	89	90
C of Marseilles 6s	99	99	99	99
C of Paris 6s	97%	97%	97	97%
French Rep 5 1/2% 1919	95%	95%	95%	95%
U. K. 5 1/2% 1921	95%	95%	95%	95%

## BOSTON STOCKS

Wednesday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	101%	2%
A. A. Chem com	.99	1
Am Wool com	.54	1
Am Zinc	15%	1
Am Zinc pfds.	49	1
Arizona Com	15%	1
A. G. & W. I.	104%	1
Automobiles	71%	1%
Boston Elec	71%	1%
Butte & Sup	25%	1
Cal & Ariz	67	1
Cal & Hecla	450	5
Copper Range	45%	1
Davis Daly	5b	10
East Butte	10	1%
Fairbanks	58	3
Granby	80%	1
Hartford-Cana	53%	1
I. C. C. com	25%	1
Isle Royale	25%	1
Lake	5b	1
Mass Elec pfds.	11%	1
Mass Gas	84	1
May-Old Colony	2%	1
Miami	28b	1
Mohawk	55%	1
N. Y. N. H. & H.	40%	1
North Butte	15%	1
Old Dominion	53%	1
Oscoda	17	1%
Pond Creek	4	1
Shannon	4	1
Swift & Co.	112%	1%
United Fruit	143	4%
United Shoe	40	1
U. S. Smelting	44	1
Utah Cons	5%	1

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

(Wednesday's Market)

	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal	41c	42c
Aetna Explos	9	10
Big Ledge	5%	12%
Boston & Mont	44c	46c
Butte Detroit	5	7

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

## COACH FOLWELL HAS GOOD SQUAD

Students Army Training Corps at University of Pennsylvania Expects to Have Strong Football Eleven This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After groping about through a period of uncertainty, officials at the University of Pennsylvania have been able to form something definite in the way of football plans, and from the present prospect, the gridiron season will move on as in previous years with only a few changes necessitated by war conditions.

It was not until Col. R. I. Rees of the general staff in Washington, who is in charge of the students army training corps, announced the view of the War Department on intercollegiate sports, that action was taken by the university authorities, but once they started, they moved quickly. Two days after Colonel Rees' favorable statement was given out the first practice of the season was held at Franklin Field, with R. C. Folwell as head coach.

All sports at Pennsylvania will be conducted in accordance with the military program. Athletics will be managed by E. R. Bushnell, acting graduate manager in the absence of Major Pickering, who is attached to the aviation corps in France; but he will be under instructions from Maj. C. T. Griffith, military commander at the university.

Athletics will not be conducted under the name of the university, but under the auspices of the students army training corps. This policy is virtually universal, and in view of the fact that the football players will not be representing the university, all eligibility rules have been waived. Any student in good standing in the corps, is eligible for all terms.

Twenty-eight candidates, reported for the first practice, and among them were a number of men who have had experience in the Folwell system of football, as taught at Franklin Field for the last two years. J. R. Straus, one of the best halfbacks in collegiate ranks last season, is the only regular from the 1917 eleven, but several former scrub players and freshmen reported.

Others among the candidates who have had varsity experience are C. B. Lerch, who was the regular quarterback last year when de Benneville Bell was out of the game; W. N. Rosenuau, another substitute quarterback; W. C. Wolfe, a substitute guard; N. S. Gotwals, a halfback; G. J. Kraus, fullback; E. A. Well, a substitute end, and E. W. Braun, a Marletta, O., youth who shows great promise.

Besides these veterans who have had at least two years of Folwell football, there are several who have come up from the freshman eleven which last season was rated by many as the best in the country. Among these are S. W. Kiviat, a brother of A. R. Kiviat, the former famous New York middle-distance runner; R. A. Supplee, a tackle; Alexander Farmakis, an end, and W. M. Withington, a tackle.

Two members of the basketball team which during the winter won the intercollegiate championship, were with the early arrivals. They are A. M. Stannard and J. M. Mitchell. Neither of these men has played football at the university, but their natural athletic ability and weight will aid them in their new sport.

Among those who have just entered the university and are likely regulars are Norman Black and Mifflin Armstrong. These boys were stars on local high school elevens last season. Black is a center and Armstrong a tackle.

The other candidates whose names have not been mentioned before are F. H. Wharton and James Neylon, second-team linemen; C. R. Berry, J. S. Friedman, Joseph Weinstein, F. L. Ford Jr., Harold Shevitz, Smith, V. H. Frank and B. R. Pinney.

Despite the fact that it was their first day in football togs, Coach Folwell kept the candidates on the move from the time they stepped on the field at three o'clock until they left at six.

With only a few practice days before the opening game of the season with Franklin and Marshall Saturday, Folwell has been driving his men hard. Signal drills were held on the first day of practice, an unheard of happening in the history of the game at the university.

Folwell picked a tentative lineup for signals. He gave them a few simple plays and before the afternoon was more than half spent, it looked like a practice in mid-November with 11 players running briskly through formation.

The following composed the team: Left end, Well; left tackle, Withington; left guard, Wolfe; center, Black; right guard, Neylon; right tackle, Supplee; right end, Braun; quarterback, Lerch; left halfback, Straus; right halfback, Rosenau; fullback, Kraus.

Coach Folwell was surprised and elated at the number of veterans who have returned and he believes that Pennsylvania will have a team that will compare favorably with the best in the country. And Pennsylvania will have plenty of chance to measure its strength against the elevens rated as the foremost in the East and South.

These games are sure to be played of the eight which were originally scheduled. These are with Franklin and Marshall, Oct. 5; Bucknell, Oct. 12; Swarthmore, Oct. 19; Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh, Oct. 26; Lafayette, Nov. 2, and Georgia School of Technology, Nov. 16.

Dartmouth and Cornell both have

canceled their athletic schedules; but it is believed at Pennsylvania that they will resume under the name of the respective S. A. T. C. These universities were the only others on the Pennsylvania schedule.

## AVIATORS GOING TO SPRINGFIELD

Mitchell Field Football Eleven Will Fly to the Scene of Its Football Game in Airplanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Football is expected to get a good start in this city Saturday afternoon, when the college eleven meets the team from the Mitchell Aviation Field in their first game of the season on Pratt Field. The aviators have already reached the semi-final round of the singles with some of the first-round doubles matches completed.

Mrs. D. C. Mills is the player who has reached the semi-final round and she arrived there by defeating Miss Ceres Baker, 6-3, 6-2. This match furnished much interesting tennis, due to the fact that Miss Baker is a very young player and has had little tournament experience, while Mrs. Mills is ranked well among the Metropolitan district women players. With a little more experience, Miss Baker promises to become one of the leading women players of the district.

Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Mrs. M. B. Huff started their second-round match, but it had to be postponed a day with the sets even. The first set was won by the former at 6-1 and then Mrs. Huff evened things up by winning the second set at exactly the same score.

An interesting feature of this game will be the arriving of the members of the Mitchell squad in airplanes. There are about 50 aviators in the squad, and they will probably use 22 planes. Lieut. L. C. Schroeder will be in charge of the squad, and it is expected that they will give exhibitions of flying before the game and between the halves.

The aviators are expected to arrive in this city Friday afternoon. They will land at the Springfield Country Club grounds, and will take part in the opening of the fourth Liberty Loan drive.

## BROWN WILL HAVE SERVICE ELEVEN

Several Members of 1917 Varsity Squad Report to Head Coach E. N. Robinson on the Opening Day for Practice

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University will have a football team this fall unless something unexpected happens in the near future. It will not be a team coached or trained in the lines which have prevailed here in years past, but it will be a service eleven and its members will be taken from both the army and navy training corps and it should develop into a strong aggregation. The schedule originally drawn up for the varsity, will not be followed out. Contests will be arranged with the service teams of nearby colleges wherever possible and also with teams from other military posts.

Candidates for the team reported for initial practice this week with E. N. Robinson, head coach, and Archie Hahn, track trainer, on hand to start them in their fall work. About a dozen candidates for places reported, no general call having been issued, and among the number were A. L. Brisk, one of the regular ends on last season's varsity team, and L. A. R. Pieri, the halfback who participated in several games with the same outfit.

Other experienced men who have returned to college and are expected to get into their uniforms are Capt. J. H. Weeks, one of the best end men on eastern gridirons last fall; J. H. Young, first string center; L. W. Black, substitute center; S. G. Samson, substitute quarterback; E. J. Lamper, substitute guard; C. H. Huggins Jr., second-string quarterback, and C. E. Huggins, who saw plenty of work with the second team.

It is expected that the squad will grow rapidly, and by the end of the week Coach Robinson should have material enough for at least three elevens.

Among the newcomers are Glover, a fullback who played fine football for Hope High School last season. He did a lot of punting and looked able to kick for 45 yards without much trouble.

Punting, running down the field under kicks and forward passing comprised the workout at the opening, but as soon as enough men are available Coach Robinson plans to start the signal drill.

## ATHLETICS AT YALE ON SATURDAY ONLY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Athletic contests among Yale University men may be held Saturday afternoons, the only really free time for men in the S. A. T. C. at the university, according to Prof. R. N. Corwin, chairman of the Yale Athletic Association board of control, Wednesday.

Intercollegiate contests as practiced in the past are impossible; but inter-unit impromptu contests may be promoted, Professor Corwin says. He points out the importance of discarding many non-essential for those things which are in line of war training, and expresses his belief in the necessity for athletics which have been shown at training camps to be providing recreation in its best form.

## MRS. D. C. MILLS IN THE SEMI-FINALS

Women's Doubles Also Started in New Jersey State Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament at Orange Lawn Tennis Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Some progress was made Tuesday in the women's annual New Jersey State lawn tennis championship tournament, which is being played on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, and one player has already reached the semi-final round of the singles with some of the first-round doubles matches completed.

Mrs. D. C. Mills is the player who has reached the semi-final round and she arrived there by defeating Miss Ceres Baker, 6-3, 6-2. This match furnished much interesting tennis, due to the fact that Miss Baker is a very young player and has had little tournament experience, while Mrs. Mills is ranked well among the Metropolitan district women players. With a little more experience, Miss Baker promises to become one of the leading women players of the district.

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Dartmouth and Cornell both have

ball coach for Cornell University; F. H. Yost, University of Michigan coach; R. C. Folwell, University of Pennsylvania coach; Thomas Thorpe, former famous Columbia University player, and G. H. Warner, University of Pittsburgh coach.

Carl Anderson and Chiappa Win

Defeat Claude and Ferguson Cameron on Links of Arcola Country Club in Par Figures

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Carl Anderson and A. W. Chiappa finally defeated Claude and Ferguson Cameron in their best ball, four-ball golf match on the links of the Arcola Country Club, Arcola, N. J., Tuesday afternoon after having played 73 holes. The match was originally scheduled to be 36 holes. After playing 42 holes Sunday, when the competition had to be stopped on account of darkness, with the teams even, 36 holes were planned for Tuesday, but at the end of 31 holes of play Anderson and Chiappa won by 6 and 5.

This match, both as regards Sunday's and Tuesday's play, produced some very interesting golf. Not only was the competition very even, but the playing was of a high order and in

Tuesday's play the winners ran along in par figures. Anderson and Chiappa turned in a best ball card of 27 for the first nine holes, while the Cameron brothers had one of 39. Coming home each team duplicated these figures. In the afternoon the winners were out in 36 as against 38 for the losers.

Anderson did the best playing of the four, as he had an individual card of 74 for the first 18 holes, going out and coming home in exactly the same figures as his team's best ball card. Chiappa did not play up to his best standard and the Cameron brothers did not show their best. The best ball cards follow:

Anderson and Chiappa—out	4 4 3 5 6 1 3 5 4 3 7
C. and F. Cameron—in	4 4 3 5 6 5 3 5 4 3 39
Anderson and Chiappa, in	4 3 4 6 3 5 4 4 4 37-74
C. and F. Cameron, in	4 3 4 6 3 4 6 4 5 39-78
Anderson and Chiappa—out	4 4 4 5 6 3 4 6 3 6 36
C. and F. Cameron, out	5 4 4 6 4 3 3 6 3 38
Anderson and Chiappa, in	4 3 4 5 6
C. and F. Cameron, in	4 4 4 6

ARMY ASSOCIATION TEAM IS WINNER, 3 TO 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, ENGLAND—The English association football season opened on Aug. 24, with a game between the Army and the Royal Air Force, played on the Fulham ground. The army won by three goals to one after a fast game. Tempest, the Stoke and West Ham outside left, put the Army ahead after 20 minutes' play; but five minutes later, Freeman, the Chelsea inside right, equalized with a clever header, following a center from a

Changing ends, the Army soon went ahead again, Buchan and Cock together hustling the ball into the net. Cock added a third goal later, and the Army won as stated. The teams which included players well known in peacetime football, were as follows:

Army—M. S. C. (Arsenal); B. (Rhothdale), T. (Harrow), A. S. C. (Burnley and Chelsea); D. (R. G. A. England and Wales), P. (Villa); L. (R. E. G. (Tottenham Hotspur)); B. (Bassett, Middlesex Regt. (Notts County and Fulham), B. (Grenadier Guards (England and Sunderland, and Chelsea), C. (A. G. (Huddersfield and Brentford), S. (F. A. (England, Bolton Wanderers, and Chelsea); T. (Tempest, R. H. A. (Stoke and West Ham); R. (Forces—Wool (Millwall), H. (Harrow (Chelsea), Blackham (Bradford and Fulham); H. (Harrow (Chelsea), Mitchel (Queens Park Rangers), McIlroy (Pattic Thistle and Fulham); F. (Ford (Chelsea), Freeman (Chelsea), Cannon (Fulham), Howie (Fulham and Bradford), Penn (Fulham).
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Paul des Jardins, one of the best baseball, football, basketball, and track and field athletes ever developed at the University of Chicago, is now in charge of a German prison camp somewhere in France.

Earl Howard, pitcher for the Milwaukee Club of the American Association last summer, is now a member of the remount depot at Camp Meade, Baltimore, and expects to be sent to France in the near future.

E. V. Cicotte, pitcher for the Chicago White Sox, is now helping make Eagles at the Ford plant in Detroit. He is also pitching on a local semi-professional baseball team.

Guy Morton, formerly star pitcher for the Cleveland Americans, has been pitching for the Camp Pike team. With Morton in the box, that team recently defeated the Camp Funston nine, 1 to 0.

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## FEDERAL DECISION BRINGS CONFUSION

**Effect of Findings in Case of Women Street Car Conductors in Cleveland, O., Not Beneficial to the Service**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The recent decision on the part of the federal arbitrators that the necessity has not yet arisen for the employment of women conductors on the Cleveland railways, and that "no women shall be employed on the cars of the Cleveland Railway Company on or after Nov. 1, 1918," has done more to promote the cause of women workers in this city, perhaps, than anything that could have been devised.

The history of the action of the federal arbitration board, as recently recounted in The Christian Science Monitor, is worthy of fuller elucidation. The United States War Board has ruled, "that no objections shall be made to the employment of women if necessity arises," and it was on the question of fact as to whether this necessity had arisen that President Stanley of the railways company freely agreed for decision by the arbitrators. Two problems were presented. The first was whether the women should be taken off the cars, pending the investigation of the fact as to the necessity and the final question as to whether the necessity had arisen for their dismissal. Pending the investigation, the arbitrators decided that the dismissal of the women conductors would decidedly lower the standard of the street car service. Then they decided that the necessity for their employment had not arisen, and issued the order for the dismissal of the conductors.

Now, the street railway officials have accepted the decision of the board and are hiring men as they come along, as far as possible, but the standard of service the railway company now feels is no longer incumbent upon it to maintain. That, the railway officials assume, the federal arbitration board is accountable for, because it decided there is no necessity for the hiring of other men than those available.

The result of this is that while, at the beginning of the discussion, President Stanley had ordered that no man not having citizen's papers or who had not made application thereto, should be accepted as a conductor on the lines, yet out of 43 applications made in one day since the Federal Arbitration Board's decision, 17 of the applications were written in nearly every language except English. Complaints of all kinds are being made about the standard of the newly employed conductors. One of the complaints that the men are making is that the women patrons of Cleveland and the women conductors who are still in service, denounce them as slackers.

In the meantime the local committee on women in industry of the Ohio Council of National Defense has endorsed the policy of employing women as conductors, "because of the general shortage of man-power." Public meetings are being held by a large number of women's clubs, and other organizations, and the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, is being daily appealed to for a change in the decision of his representatives relative to the employment of women on street cars in this city.

The information from Washington is that the arbitration plan took the question of decision away from the Department of Labor, but that the fact as to the necessity may of course be changed again. Various civic organizations, such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Cleveland Advertising Club, are also being appealed to to take up the cause of the discharged women.

### REPLY TO GERMAN UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Replying to criticism of Samuel Gompers made by the German Federation of Trades Unions, the United Garment Workers of America has said: "It is contending against a negotiated peace, President Gompers expresses the sentiment of the American labor movement, and we believe, in the main, of all intelligent labor not under the influence of a Germanized socialism or its trades union leaders. This is labor's war. It is a fight for democracy upon which the principles of organized labor are founded, and President Gompers is true to the cause of the world's labor when he insists that there should be no peace negotiations until the enemy of mankind has been forced to sue for peace and forced to return all his ill-gotten gains."

### TRAINING OF SHIP WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—A system of night schools for the training of shipyard workers, to help them progress along general educational and technical lines—an expansion of their theory and practice—have been considered at a conference of educators and shipyard representatives. The conference that trained extension work would aid ship workers.

### LABOR MEETING BROKEN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—An open air meeting, arranged by the Independent Labor Party and the Woolwich Trades and Labor Council at Plumstead, and addressed by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, led to riotous scenes in which a number of people were hurt. Before the Socialist meeting began a procession of members of the Royal Arsenal branch of the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers arrived at Plumstead

Common. The demobilized men proceeded to hold an opposition meeting, but when word came that the Socialist meeting was in progress a rush was made for the platform and sticks and stones were used freely. A fierce fight ensued, but shortly afterward both parties resumed their meetings. When Mr. Macdonald had been speaking for a short time, however, there was a fresh outbreak, and people suspected of pacifism received severe handling. Even after both meetings had dispersed, free fights were the order of the evening, and pacifists were chased by angry mobs.

### LABOR PARTY IN WESTERN CANADA

**British Columbia Workers Withdraw Support From Anti-War Socialists for Own Candidates**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—Organized labor in British Columbia has gained many accessions to its strength since the beginning of the war, the advances in the cost of living leading to the growth of organization to enforce the demands for increases in wages. Within the past year the policemen and firemen in both Vancouver and Victoria have formed unions. The civic employees here have also organized and become affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council. In Vancouver civic employees have been organized for some months, and now there is a proposal to organize the Provincial Government's employees. The retail clerks in both cities have formed unions and are pressing for increased wages, while the unions which existed before the war have won many adherents to their ranks. It is estimated that, while organized labor in British Columbia lost 1500 members who enlisted for service approximating those in Canada, and it is only by comparison we see the good fortune we have enjoyed in the Dominion. During those two years the state of New South Wales alone, a country with less than one-quarter of the population of Canada, had many times the losses of Canada from industrial trouble. Perhaps Australia and the United States are the countries in which we might naturally expect to find industrial conditions approximating those in Canada, and it is only by comparison we see the good fortune that official ballot be printed and forwarded these absentees 45 days prior to the general election.

The measure was not sponsored by the league, and nonpartisan house leaders proposed as a substitute a seemingly cumbersome measure which provided for the appointment of an election commission of five, to be named by the Governor, and furnished with \$15,000 to finance a junket about the various military camps of America and Europe to collect the soldier vote. So great was the opposition to this measure that the league finally retired from its stand and adopted the bill introduced by an independent member of the house, which permits soldiers to vote by mail.

Lynn J. Frazier, elected Governor by the league two years ago with a majority of about 60,000 over his Democratic opponent, and who again won the Republican nomination at the primaries this year by a majority of 15,000, is opposed for reelection by S. J. Doyle, United States Marshal, who is the choice of the Democrats and of the independent Republicans who are opposed to Governor Frazier. The vote cast by the Democrats and the independent Republicans combined at the primaries would not suffice to defeat Governor Frazier, but there was not counted at that time the 25,000 soldier votes, a large percentage of which will be figured in in the general election, and a majority of which are claimed by Doyle supporters.

Doyle is making his campaign on a loyalty-anti-Socialist platform. He charges the league leaders with the espousal of socialism; he declares A. C. Townley, president of the league, a registered Socialist and a supporter of the national Socialist platform adopted at St. Louis in 1917 and reaffirmed recently in Chicago. The 25,000 men now in service constitute about 20 per cent of the entire voting strength of the State.

"Industries embraced in the inquiries before these tribunals include

street railway employees at Winnipeg, steel workers at Sault Ste. Marie, machine shop employees, blacksmiths at Toronto, textile workers at Hamilton, munitions workers at Ottawa, and telephone operators at Toronto. Sometimes for different reasons it becomes impossible to apply the machinery of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and a Royal Commission of Inquiry is substituted. Two such Royal Commissions are now at work, one on the Pacific Coast dealing with a difficult situation as between ship owners and ship masters and mates; and another, which has practically completed its work, has dealt with conditions in shipbuilding plants in the Province of Quebec. My last word from this commission is that working agreements, good for the length of the war, have been concluded in the case of the most important firms, with excellent prospect of the same results in most other cases.

"As to other aspects of the labor situation, I can only say that wages are high as compared with the past,

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haps prevents the position of the workman having materially improved in this respect; but an all-round im-

provement in our general welfare is hardly to be expected in war time. Unemployment has practically dis-

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many classes of workmen who in the past have suffered much from casual employment have benefited.

"As to the future," said Mr.

Crothers in conclusion, "it is dangerous to attempt any forecast in detail, but, speaking broadly, one may, I think, safely venture the view that when the war ends a wave of optimism such as history has never seen

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from the front and restored to work-

shop and office, factory and field, may look forward with confidence to long

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**DISUSED JAIL NOW A SCHOOL**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Stanton County jail building has been converted into a school. The jail had been in disuse for many years. It is asserted that no one had been in it for 10 years. This fall when Johnson City opened its schools the single school building was found to be too small for all the children who wanted an education, and the county loaned the jail to the Board of Education.

## T. W. CROTHERS AND LABOR IN CANADA

**Dominion Minister of Labor Points to Satisfactory Position of Canada in Labor Disputes — The Lemieux Act**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the course of a statement made by the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor for the Dominion of Canada on the labor situation in Canada, the minister spoke as follows: "I am invited," he said, "by the Canadian Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor to say a word on the labor situation in Canada at the present time. The subject is intricate and difficult and one which is deeply involved with other vital problems. We hear much of labor unrest at the present time, but a glance below the surface would, I think, show that, if we have more trouble of this kind than has been our fortune in the past, it is because we cannot escape some measure of the evils arising from the world war which has been forced upon the allied nations and in which Canada has been proud to bear a share which has won for us an imperishable glory.

"It is, however, a mistake to exaggerate the gravity of the evils of which a share has come to Canada. I cannot repeat too often that we have been in Canada, by comparison with other countries, remarkably fortunate. During the first two years of the war, Canada was remarkably free from industrial trouble. Perhaps Australia and the United States are the countries in which we might naturally expect to find industrial conditions approximating those in Canada, and it is only by comparison we see the good fortune we have enjoyed in the Dominion. During those two years the state of New South Wales alone, a country with less than one-quarter of the population of Canada, had many times the losses of Canada from industrial disputes, estimating these losses in working days and workmen's wages. The situation was less favorable for Canada in 1917, but, again, turning to Australia as a whole, we find our good fortune by contrast equally marked. While the disputes with us during that year numbered 148 and concerned 48,000 employees, with strike losses in working days of 1,135,000, the official figures of the Commonwealth of Australia for nine months only of the same year showed 423 disputes, involving 170,000 employees, with time losses of over 4,000,000 working days. The United States has issued no official figures for the public as a whole during the last year or two, but official figures for the years 1915 and 1916 showed that, whereas the strikes in Canada for those two years totalled 118, those reported for the same period in the United States numbered 535, or about 50 times the Canadian figures. Critics of our conditions and methods in these matters have not realized our good fortune.

"As to methods, we have in Canada an excellent law in what is commonly known as the 'Lemieux Act,' a piece of legislation founded on principles which I have never ceased to uphold and which, while there have been some necessary improvements and modifications suggested by experience, remains one of the most effective pieces of legislation as to industrial disputes. At the present time, working under the provisions of this statute, there are boards of conciliation which at different points in the country are dealing effectively with industrial disputes."

Doyle is making his campaign on a loyalty-anti-Socialist platform. He charges the league leaders with the espousal of socialism; he declares A. C. Townley, president of the league, a registered Socialist and a supporter of the national Socialist platform adopted at St. Louis in 1917 and reaffirmed recently in Chicago. The 25,000 men now in service constitute about 20 per cent of the entire voting strength of the State.

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## SHIPBUILDERS AND HALF-HOLIDAY ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The question of Saturday half-holidays for various branches of the shipworkers of the Pacific Coast, which has been a matter of controversy for several weeks, is being discussed by the Pacific Coast district Metal Trades Council, which is now in session here, delegates representing at least 150,000 workmen being present from the three Pacific Coast states.

This body will remain in session until the action of the shipbuilding labor adjustment board, known as the second Macy award, in regard to wages and various working conditions on the Pacific Coast, is received here. This award is expected daily.

Some of the workmen in certain of the metal trades in various Pacific Coast shipyards have objected to the resumption of full-time Saturdays, which was begun with September, while others, notably in Portland, Ore., have accepted the full-day program.

### NORTH DAKOTA STATE ELECTION

**Result May Turn on the Vote of the 25,000 Men Now in the Military Service of Country**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—The North Dakota election in November upon which the future of the Nonpartisan League largely rests, may turn upon the vote of 25,000 men now in the military service. A special session of the legislature held last January extended to men in the military and naval service of the country the absent-voters' privilege, providing that official ballot be printed and forwarded these absentees 45 days prior to the general election.

The measure was not sponsored by the league, and nonpartisan house leaders proposed as a substitute a seemingly cumbersome measure which provided for the appointment of an election commission of five, to be named by the Governor, and furnished with \$15,000 to finance a junket about the various military camps of America and Europe to collect the soldier vote. So great was the opposition to this measure that the league finally retired from its stand and adopted the bill introduced by an independent member of the house, which permits soldiers to vote by mail.

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"Industries embraced in the inquiries before these tribunals include

street railway employees at Winnipeg,

steel workers at Sault Ste. Marie, machine shop employees, blacksmiths at Toronto, textile workers at Hamilton, munitions workers at Ottawa, and telephone operators at Toronto. Sometimes for different reasons it becomes impossible to apply the machinery of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and a Royal Commission of Inquiry is substituted. Two such Royal Commissions are now at work, one on the Pacific Coast dealing with a difficult situation as between ship owners and ship masters and mates; and another, which has practically completed its work, has dealt with conditions in shipbuilding plants in the Province of Quebec. My last word from this commission is that working agreements, good for the length of the war, have been concluded in the case of the most important firms, with excellent prospect of the same results in most other cases.

"As to other aspects of the labor situation, I can only say that wages are high as compared with the past,

though the high cost of living per-

haps prevents the position of the workman having materially improved in this respect; but an all-round im-

provement in our general welfare is hardly to be expected in war time. Unemployment has practically dis-

appeared and in this respect at least

many classes of workmen who in the past have suffered much from casual employment have benefited.

"As to the future," said Mr.

Crothers in conclusion, "it is dangerous to attempt any forecast in detail, but, speaking broadly, one may, I think, safely venture the view that when the war ends a wave of optimism such as history has never seen

will sweep over the world, bringing with it a larger measure of confidence,

# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Pete in Training

"Oh! I hope daddy will see that friend of his today," said John to his mother.

"What friend do you mean?" asked his mother.

"The one who really knows about American dogs who are being enlisted and sent over," replied the boy. "Jim Barker said to me, this morning, that he had read that no dogs would be sent over from America. He even said that they were not using dogs in France any more."

"Jim is mistaken about dogs not being used in France right along, John. They have been of very great service, in carrying messages and in performing other services for the soldiers. You know, last week at the moving pictures, the official war film showed those wonderful dogs in France at their work of carrying messages."

"Yes," John answered enthusiastically; "that was the very best thing we saw except the soldiers, of course. I felt almost as if the dogs were soldiers, they did their army work so well. I tried to tell Jim about it and that it must be true, but he said that the pictures were probably old."

"I fear Jim guesses at things rather than knows them sometimes," said Mrs. Benton, "but he is a very nice boy and will learn in time to think more carefully."

I told Jim that, anyway. Pete had volunteered to do all he could for the country, and that he was training so as to be ready. Not even every soldier who trains in camp is sure of being sent over, if Uncle Sam needs him badly here for some special work; father said that, didn't he, mother?"

"Yes, father has said that more than once," said Mrs. Benton, solemnly. "He would have been in France or Italy long ago himself, if he had not known that there was a work here which must be done for the good of the country. Every one who tries to do his best for America is doing his part. So with Pete; we hope that he will see service in France, but he is doing his best whatever may happen."

"Indeed, he is doing his best," burst out John. "He seems to know just what he is preparing to do. You remember that it took me quite a while to teach him to salute, before he went to Captain Hawkins' camp and was the mascot of his company for a month till it started for France; but now he learns almost before I have taught him. You should have seen what he did this morning. I sent him out to a field, nearly a quarter of a mile away, to get a letter and he had been there only once before. He had to climb a fence, crawl under barbed wire and swim across a little brook, but he brought the letter back in less than ten minutes."

"That is splendid both for you and Pete. I am very proud of you both." "Why, mother; it's Pete that does it all. I just show him a little," persisted John.

"Well, I think the one who teaches a war dog deserves a great deal of credit," said Mrs. Benton, with a smile, as John ran off to work with Pete again.

John had important business with Pete this morning, and that was to show him, in some way, those to whom he must never give a note. He knew that the enemy's uniform was gray, so he rigged an old gray suit of his father's in a scarecrow in a little cornfield, which he had helped his father to plant. He knew that the one thing which Pete did not like to smell was ammonia, so he had a bottle of ammonia ready.

He called Pete to go with him to the scarecrow in the gray suit, then commanded: "Attention, Pete!" Pete sat up promptly, and looked with keen eager eyes at his little master.

"That gray thing there is an enemy, Pete, and you are to run away from him. Scoot!" The dog ran off in the direction where John pointed.

John let the dog run, then he gave a shrill whistle, and Pete came running back to him, wagging his tail.

"Now, Pete; we're safe now, and I want you to pay strict attention, very strict attention," emphasized John, looking Pete right in the eye. "The gray uniform means something wrong. The enemy have gotten to thinking wrong. I guess you know now what to avoid."

Pete wagged his tail and gave one short bark; so John patted him and said: "You've gone well this morning, Pete, and tomorrow we'll see how well you remember what you have learned. I hope dad will bring us some good news this noon. We're winning great victories, Pete, and there are going to be greater, because we are right. I think you'll soon have a part in it all."

John went to his garden and worked there till he was called to dinner, and Pete was near him most of the time.

Mr. Benton was at the luncheon table and called out to his little son, as soon as he entered the dining room: "I guess Pete will be accepted for service in France, John."

"Oh, goodie!" shouted John. "I knew he would, if any American dogs were. He was simply wonderful this morning. He obeys perfectly and learns new orders so quickly."

"I think you have learned to obey promptly yourself, John," said his father, "and I guess your work with Pete is helping you."

"Yes," answered John. "Did that gentleman you spoke of tell you that they have really decided to send our

dogs over there if they make good in tests."

"He not only told me," said Mr. Benton, "but he showed me a notice in the paper of three dogs which have already been enlisted as pioneers of America's war dog brigade. They are much like Pete. I don't believe they can surpass our dog, either."

"No, they can't," said John very positively, "and Pete will surely be accepted. We must write Captain Hawkins, in France, that Pete will come over and join him and he must be on the lookout for him."

"Yes, I'll write him that in my next letter. And, maybe, by the time it reaches him in France, Pete will already be enlisted, for Uncle Sam is working with great rapidity these days. When he gets ready to send dogs over for scout and message work, the call will come quickly and he will want all to act promptly."

"Well, we're all ready with Pete, aren't we, daddy?" said John, with a satisfied smile. "May I be excused from the table, please, just a minute, to tell Pete the news?"

## The Quiet Traveling Clock

The tall Grandfather clock in the hallway tolled the hour: "One, two, three," and continued—its reliable "Tick, tock."

"Is it really so late?" asked the little gilt Parlor clock. "I must hurry up. I do not see how I got so far behind you. Ticky, tocky, tocky," it continued, as if a little out of breath.

"Yes, my child," said the tall Grandfather clock, looking down at the gay little neighbor, "it would be well for you to think more of your duty in this world, and less of your beauty."

"Just listen to him; he almost made a rhyme." The Traveling clock addressed was sound asleep.

"I may be late, Grandfather clock, but at least I run and that is more than the Traveling clock can say for herself."

"I know it," agreed the other. "No one notices her. I guess she is not much use."

"That is not true; you are mistaken. I am a lot of good in the household," the Traveling clock protested, showing a little animation. "Can you see that knob, just above my face?"

"Yes, yes, we can see it," the Parlor clock and Grandfather clock said—in one breath.

"If Miss Hazel or Mrs. Stanwood want to know what hour has just passed, all she has to do is to push in that little knob and I ring that hour."

"How clever you are!" said the other. "Why didn't you tell us before?"

"But that is not all of my accomplishments," continued the Traveling clock. "At night, if you ever look my way, you can see my face, just as plainly as if you had turned on the electric light. Oh, I have many good qualities—if only—I—were—wound."

"Here comes Mrs. Stanwood now. Tick, tock," said the Grandfather clock.

"Ticky, tocky, tocky," gasped the little gilt Parlor clock, trying to catch up.

Mrs. Stanwood did not hear the clocks, but appeared to be looking for something.

"Do you want to know the correct time?" asked the tall Grandfather clock. "I am always on time. Tick, tock."

"I am not always on time," said the little gilt Parlor clock; "but am I not pretty? See the blue birds over my clean white face. I am very new, you know, and I came from Paris. At least, that is what the clerk told me. Ticky, tocky."

But neither clock could attract the least attention from its beloved mistress.

"Hazel," called Mrs. Stanwood, "are you certain you left the Traveling clock on the mantel?"

In moving a vase, she jarred the sleepy Traveling clock, and woke it up.

"Here I am," it whispered faintly.

"Never mind, Hazel, I have found it." Mrs. Stanwood picked it up. "Put it in your knitting bag."

"See how handy I am?" and the little Traveling clock smiled, as it was wound. "Good-bye, neighbors, I am going to travel. That is what I was made for, and I love it."

"Good-bye," said the tall Grandfather clock. "Do your duty well; tell the truth, when asked the time, and you will be happy. Tick, tock."

"Good-bye," called out the little gilt Parlor clock. "Hurry back. Ticky, tocky."

From the depths of the ample knitting bag, the little Traveling clock heaved a happy sigh. "Oh, it is nice to be useful, even if not for every day. I am all wound up and fastened tight in my green leather case, so snugly that no one knows I am here, but Hazel and Mrs. Stanwood. Just listen! You cannot hear a sound I make; but, when you want to know the hour that has just passed, push in the knob over my face, and I shall tell you the truth. I am so glad to be useful!" And it sighed again, content to hear and not to be heard.

## Song

For the tender beech and the sapling oak.

That grow by the shady rill,  
You may cut down both at a single stroke,

You may cut down which you will.

But this you must know, that as long as they grow,

Whatever change may be,

You can never teach either oak or beech.

To be aught but a greenwood tree.

—Thomas Love Peacock.

dogs over there if they make good in tests."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

*The strange equipment of an Arab farmer*

## In the Arabs' Country

"What does anybody here know about Arabia?" asked Mother, looking inquiringly around the little circle of youngsters, whose ears were all alert for the evening's story. The answers seemed a bit slow in coming. "What! Doesn't anybody know anything?" exclaimed Mother. "Not even Susan?" Susan was Mother's eldest girl, a quiet, serious little girl of 12, who was careful of her frocks and wore her glossy hair tidily brushed back. Susan was clever, too, for a little girl, but so modest that she always blushed before she answered. This time, too, Susan blushed.

"Well, Susan," encouraged Mother. "You can only think of 'The Arabian Nights,'" said Susan in a low, timid little voice.

"The Arabian Nights," to be sure," admitted Mother. "Still, they have come to us by a rather roundabout way, through India and Persia. Why, I believe none of you know exactly where Arabia is!" The worst of it was that Mother believed right. Everybody guessed that Arabia was somewhere in the Orient, but no one knew exactly where.

"Dear me, what a terrible state of affairs," scolded Mother, whose shiffling eyes showed that she was not nearly as shocked as she would have had the youngsters believe. "Arabia, such a wonderful country, that had a great civilization with distinguished artists and poets and practical men long before the western world thought of becoming civilized, and nobody knows anything about it! Well, we must look it up on the map. Here it is. You see, it is easy to remember. Arabia is this long peninsula, to the extreme southwest of Asia. It is surrounded by the sea on all sides, except on the north, where it touches Asiatic Turkey. On the east are the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, on the south are the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and on the west is the Red Sea—surely, you have heard of the Red Sea—that separates it from Africa and into which ships bound for India enter from the Mediterranean, through the Suez Canal. Well, after all, it is not so terrible that you shouldn't know very much about Arabia, for the Arabians themselves have still a lot to find out about their country, and so has everybody else, for that matter. The fact is that the greater part of Arabia has never even been explored. That won't seem so strange, when you realize that the greater part of Arabia consists of deserts and inaccessible mountains; and, as neither deserts nor mountains yield anything valuable, not even in the way of minerals, no explorer has considered it worth his while to brave the hardships of venturing into them. Arabia would naturally be a land of deserts, because of the great scarcity of water and the tremendous heat of the climate. The Arabian cities of Mocha and Muscat are known as the hottest inhabited places in the world. The Arabian children never need to worry about having to play indoors, on account of bad weather; it practically never rains in Arabia, except on the west coast, where those rainy seasons occur that are a feature of all tropical countries. But, as a rule, clouds are a rare sight."

"How fertile the Arabian soil is, and how well it can do if it only has a little bit of chance, is shown in the valleys, where the water runs down from the mountains, and along those stretches of land by the seaboard, where rain falls occasionally. Those valleys and coast lands are the paradise of the Arabian farmer. With the help

of his faithful camel, his asses or his oxen, he plows the land into wheat and rice and barley fields; or, perhaps, if he is a different kind of farmer, he grows cotton or sugar. In that warm, sunny land, if only a little water will help along, everything grows beautifully and luxuriantly. There are orchards of almond trees with their lovely fragrant blossoms, and of tamarisks; there are vineyards full of luscious grapes; there are plums and citrons and dates, especially dates. The Arabs really wouldn't know what to do without dates, for they are the chief item of the menu three times a day, and probably many more times, besides. The camel, too, would miss the dates; for he likes to eat the stones that his master grinds fine for him.

"The camel is the Arab's best friend. At that he is a friend who must be handled with gloves, for it is well known that the camel is by nature ill-tempered, and, being the stupidest of all animals also, it isn't very easy to deal with. Not only is the camel invaluable as a beast of burden, the only one that can withstand the hardships of the desert (you know he is called the 'ship of the desert'), but he does much of the farm labor that in other countries is done by horses. Camel's milk is the Arab's food, and camel's hair is woven into a material for his clothes. So it is small wonder that the all-around, useful animal is so highly thought of by his masters. A traveler in Arabia tells that he often met wandering natives on the road whose camel carried two huge saddlebags; in one of them would be two or more Arab babies. In the other a baby camel, which plainly shows that the camel is looked upon by the Arabs as 'one of the family.' Though the camel is the most important animal in Arabia, providing his owners with everything they need, the Arabian farmer often owns other stock, such as ostriches, donkeys, sheep, goats and oxen. From Arabia, too, come some of the finest horses in the world, horses that have with the camel only one quality in common—that of endurance. In all other points, the Arabian horses are quite the opposite of the camel; they are as beautiful as he is ugly, as intelligent and gentle as he is dull and moody, as swift as he is slow.

"Any one who thinks of the Arabs as an ignorant people, confusing them with the majority of other oriental races, makes a great mistake. The Arabs are scrupulously neat, for the Koran, their Bible, prescribes it, and though they no longer lead the world in arts, literature and progress, as they once did, they are almost invariably well educated. Even the poorest among them know how to read and write. I am quite sure," here Mother affectionately pinched Susan's chin, "that if I asked a little Arab girl where our country is, she could tell me in a minute. Yes, the Arabs are a fine people; fine to look at, for they are tall and handsome, with a beautiful pale-brown complexion and dignified carriage; fine to know, for they have all the qualities that one would want—one's best friend to have: pride, culture and wit, while hospitality and their pledged word are sacred to them."

"Good-bye," said the tall Grandfather clock. "Do your duty well; tell the truth, when asked the time, and you will be happy. Tick, tock."

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to absorb. It rises before one's vision beautifully encircled by walls, moats and towers, rich in harmonious coloring and warmth of tone. The well-preserved gabled houses are red-tiled and glow in the sun. As far back as A.D. 942 Rothenburg's name appears in the ancient documents, and for more than five hundred years it was a free city of the Empire like most of the Bavarian, Franconian and Swabian cities. During the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries it radiated the highest artistic standards in every branch of art and architecture and its industries were similarly progressive. During the Reformation its sympathies were entirely with Luther. In 1525 it experienced the disturbances of the peasants' rising, taking part with them, and also suffered the inevitable relapse and degeneration consequent upon the Thirty Years' War. During this period it was several times besieged and taken by opposing parties.

To the sojourner within its enthralling crown of walls, it offers such a bewitching wealth of architectural beauty that one scarce can recall another city which can vie with it. Its absolutely medieval streets, narrow and winding, are more exquisite than even those of Nuremberg. Gothic churches, Renaissance buildings (mostly of ecclesiastical character), Rathaus, arches, gates, fountains, castles, all are in a perfect state of preservation. The most fascinating piece of ancient beauty, where even on the rainiest days can be seen artists sketching and painting its perfect outlines, is the old gate of the Altes Rathaus, with its overhanging lantern, and the quaintest vista, that to see is looking down towards the Plönlein.—Gertrude Norman.

## Shadow Brook

The dell was narrow and its steep sides, from the margin of the stream upwards, were thickly set with trees, chiefly walnuts and chestnuts, among which grew a few oaks and maples. In the summer time the shade of so many clustering branches, meeting and intermingling across the rivulet, was deep enough to produce a noon-day twilight. Hence came the name of Shadow Brook. But now, ever since autumn crept into this secluded place, all the dark verdure was changed to gold, so that it really kindled up the dell, instead of shading it. The bright yellow leaves, even had it been a cloudy day, would have seemed to keep the sunlight among them, and enough of them had fallen to strew all the bed and margin of the brook with sunlight too. Thus the only shady nook where summer had cooled herself was now the sunniest spot anywhere to be found.

The little brook ran along over its pathway of gold, here pausing to form a pool in which minnows were darting to and fro, and then it hurried onward at a swifter pace as if in haste to reach the lake, and forgetting to look whether it went, it stumbled over the root of a tree which stretched quite across its current. You would have laughed to hear how noisily it babbled about this accident. And even after it had run onward the brook still kept talking to itself, as if it were in a maze. It was wonder-smitten, I suppose, at finding its dark dell so illuminated and at hearing the prattle and merriment of so many children. So it stole away as quickly as it could and hid itself in the lake.—Hawthorne.

that fellow's scowling eyes and gloomy, coarse reminders? How was I to pay off such a debt, out of sixpence a week? ludicrous! Why did not someone come to see me, and tip me? Ah! my dear sir, if you have any little friends at school, go and see them, and do the natural thing by them. You won't miss the sovereign. You don't know what a blessing it will be to them. Don't fancy they are too old—try 'em. And they will remember you, and bless you in future days; and their gratitude shall accompany your dreary after-life; and they shall meet you kindly when thanks for kindness are scant. O mercy! shall I ever forget that sovereign you gave me, Captain Bob? or the agonies of being in debt to Hawker?—Thackeray in "Roundabout Papers."

## The Cosmopolitan University

"The medieval Universities had two characteristics which are to this day articuli stantis aut cadentes Academiae. In the first place, they were always in theory, and almost always in practice, cosmopolitan. There were no barriers of birth or class or fortune. The door was open to all. . . . Cuncti adiuntur is the invitation addressed now, as always, to the world of students by every University that is worthy of the name," the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith says in one of his recently published "Occasional Addresses."

"But, further, the true University has always been not only cosmopolitan in its composition, but catholic in its range. A University such as yours [Glasgow, 1907] never was, is not, and never ought to become, a technological institute for the creation and equipment of specialists. The modern student may smile at the scanty proportions of the medieval triumvir and quadrivium. He may be tempted to scoff at the pettiness and futility of many of the problems upon which in those days Angelic and Invincible Doctors broke their teeth. The Latin of the Schoolmen is no doubt an uncouth jargon which smacks more of the Vulgate and the Corpus Juris than of Cicero or Livy. Their dialectics are monotonous and infertile, not because of any defect in their reasoning powers, or indeed in their logical apparatus, but because they were hedged in, both by authority and by ignorance, within the narrow boundaries of a single field. But whatever within its confines, was known, it was said of Abelard, the forerunner of them all: *Itum patuit quicquid scibile erat*. The limits of the knowable—wherever they are to be placed—have in these days expanded so far that no ambition and no assiduity is equal to the task of taking all that lies within them for its province. Nothing can be more alien from the business of a University than to produce the shallow and fluent omniscience which has scratched the surface of many subjects, and got to the heart of none. But the fidelity of a University to the intellectual side of its mission must now, as always, be judged by the degree in which it has succeeded in enlarging and humanizing the mental outlook of its students, and developing the love of knowledge for its own sake."

"Such an ideal, I need hardly say, does not imply a divorce of knowledge from practice. Let me recall to your recollection a well-known and instructive incident in the history of this University. When James Watt in 1756 came back to Glasgow from London, the Corporation of Hammermen refused him permission to set up his business in the burgh, because he was neither son of a burgess nor an apprentice. The Faculty of Professors, of whom Adam Smith was one, at once appointed him mathematical instrument maker to the University, and gave him a room, as they had power to do, in the College buildings, for his workshop. It was in this workshop—a favorite resort of Adam Smith—and while engaged on the repair of a model of a Newcomen engine belonging to the University, that Watt evolved the idea of the separate condenser. It is often out of the mouths of Professors, and at the hands of Universities, that the practical man learns for the first time the real meaning and the latent possibilities of his own business."

"We may fairly remember such facts as these when the term 'academic' is used, as it often is nowadays, as a label of reproach to designate a proposition or an argument which is otiose or fanciful—of which, at any rate, the practical man takes no account. I believe this to be an indefensible perversion of language. As Hazlitt says: 'By an obvious transposition of ideas some persons have confounded a knowledge of useful things with useful knowledge.' There is no fallacy which, in all its forms, a University is more bound by the very nature and object of its being to combat and expose."

"I spoke a moment ago of the intellectual stamp which a University ought to leave on those whom it teaches. But that after all is not the supreme or ultimate test of its work. In the long run, it will be judged not merely or mainly by its success in equipping its pupils to outstrip their competitors in the crafts and professions. It will not be fully judged even by the excellence of its mental gymnastic, or its contributions to scholarship. . . . It will be judged also by the influence which it is exerting upon the imagination and the character; by the ideals which it has implanted and nourished; by the new resources of faith, tenacity, aspiration, with which it has recruited and reinforced the untrained and undeveloped nature; by the degree in which it has helped to raise, to enlarge, to enrich, to complete, the true life of the man, and by and through the corporate life of the community."

"And what is it to be of one Mind, but to have that Mind 'which was also in Christ Jesus'; that understanding of God as divine Principle which enabled him to dissipate the mist of the lawlessness of mortal existence and reveal the eternal only present

## "Will Hold Crime in Check"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most notable features of the present world struggle is the gradual awakening of the world to the power of the true idea and the steadily increasing confession, on the part of the nations fighting on the side of righteousness, that this is alone their purpose and that, with all selfish motive put behind them, they are struggling whole-heartedly for the triumph of right.

The leaven of Principle, forever at work, has wrought wonders in human consciousness during the last four years. The world of men rises nobly to each fresh demand for sacrifice, but the world has not seen fully the real savior, which is indicated so closely in the saying, in Zechariah, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." As it was with Balaam, on his way to curse the Israelites at the bidding of Balak, and as it was with Paul on the way to Damascus, so the world is being driven into an ever-narrowing place. With all its effort and self-sacrifice, more and more as time goes on are the instances increasing when man-power and economic power, diplomatic power and any other material means are of no avail, and civilization seems helpless before a great wrong. It was so in the case of the Armenian massacres of two or three years ago, and later of the Syrian massacres, and it has been so in the case of Poland, of Persia and others, and it is so in a far greater degree that the world has ever known before, in Russia.

"But, further, the true University has always been not only cosmopolitan in its composition, but catholic in its range. A University such as yours [Glasgow, 1907] never was, is not, and never ought to become, a technological institute for the creation and equipment of specialists. The modern student may smile at the scanty proportions of the medieval triumvir and quadrivium. He may be tempted to scoff at the pettiness and futility of many of the problems upon which in those days Angelic and Invincible Doctors broke their teeth. The Latin of the Schoolmen is no doubt an uncouth jargon which smacks more of the Vulgate and the Corpus Juris than of Cicero or Livy. Their dialectics are monotonous and infertile, not because of any defect in their reasoning powers, or indeed in their logical apparatus, but because they were hedged in, both by authority and by ignorance, within the narrow boundaries of a single field. But whatever within its confines, was known, it was said of Abelard, the forerunner of them all: *Itum patuit quicquid scibile erat*. The limits of the knowable—wherever they are to be placed—have in these days expanded so far that no ambition and no assiduity is equal to the task of taking all that lies within them for its province. Nothing can be more alien from the business of a University than to produce the shallow and fluent omniscience which has scratched the surface of many subjects, and got to the heart of none. But the fidelity of a University to the intellectual side of its mission must now, as always, be judged by the degree in which it has succeeded in enlarging and humanizing the mental outlook of its students, and developing the love of knowledge for its own sake."

"Now there is a lesson in this which all may learn. There is a solution to this problem which all may help to find. There is a campaign to be undertaken in which all may bear a hand. When Paul, on the way to Damascus, suddenly saw the futility of all his threatenings and slaughters his surrender was complete and he asked, 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?' And so, today, countless thousands of earnest people, as they contemplate the terrible chaos of such situations as that in Russia, are recognizing the utter helplessness of material means and must long to cry out, as Paul did, 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?' And to receive Paul's answer. Principle, today, as it did nineteen hundred years ago, does answer such a cry, and it does not now, any more than it did then, require of those who ask, any long probation, any toilsome instruction before they can see what to do, and go out into the world and help to lift the burden from humanity.

Christian Science affirms, even as the Bible teaches, that God is Spirit, is Life, Truth, and Love, and is infinite, and that man is made in the image and likeness of God. It draws from these statements the only possible conclusion that if God is infinite and man is His image and likeness, there cannot come into the experience of man anything unlike God. To the question, What of matter and all that it includes? it declares roundly that, inasmuch as it is unlike God, it is outside of infinity, and, inasmuch as there is no place outside of infinity, there is no place for matter, and therefore it must be, as it is, unreal, an illusion.

Christian Science goes on to show that all that cognizes matter are the five corporeal senses, seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling, and that none of these can take cognizance of Spirit. It affirms, therefore, that the material senses and material phenomena are necessarily one. As Mrs. Eddy says, on page 530 of Science and Health, "The dream has no reality, no intelligence, no mind; therefore the dreamer and dream are one, for neither is true nor real." It declares that in proportion as humanity aligns itself with Principle, recognizes man's right, as a son of God, to freedom and perfection, and sees the nothingness of all that would claim to shut out the truth, then man's circumstances will more and more conform to this correct view. On this point Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 260): "The conceptions of mortal, erring thought must give way to the ideal of all that is perfect and eternal. Through many generations human beliefs will be attaining diviner conceptions, and the immortal and perfect model of God's creation will finally be seen as the only true conception of being."

"There is one thing that can save Russia, that can reduce to nothing the misery, the slaughter and rapine that would sweep over the country, that can, in a word, hold crime in check, and that is the knowledge of Truth of God, that Christian Science teaches. Spiritual truth, understood, would clarify the vision of statesmen, make one soldier fighting for Principle as strong as ten thousand fighting for a wrong concept, bring order out of chaos, and the knowledge of the kingdom of heaven to men. Mrs. Eddy, in her address to the March Primary Class (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 279), shows what a correct knowledge of God or divine Mind would do for the world. She says: "We, today, in this classroom, are enough to convert the world if we are of one Mind; for then the whole world will feel the influence of this Mind; as when the earth was without form and void and the Spirit of the Lord moved upon the face of the waters."

"And what is it to be of one Mind, but to have that Mind 'which was also in Christ Jesus'; that understanding of God as divine Principle which enabled him to dissipate the mist of the lawlessness of mortal existence and reveal the eternal only present

law of divine Mind; to still the tempest; to walk on the water; to feed the multitude; to heal the sick; in a word, to know the truth, which he declared all men might know, and, knowing, be free. And as the student of Christian Science begins to know this truth, he begins to get away from the error of believing in matter and material existence as real. He begins to see it as the fictitious interposed veil, beyond which, forever unimpeded, lies reality. He begins to recognize that this alone will satisfy him, because in this reality every need is met. There is no point to which he can go where he will not find fulfillment and rest and infinite extension.

"Though evil be added to evil until its clamor would claim to fill all consciousness, nevertheless in the divine Mind it is not, and therefore it is not anywhere. The faithful denial of evil will show forth the alness of God, and in this demonstration is the one sure hope of salvation for Russia, as for the rest of the world.

## Tropical Night Thoughts

On one of his South Sea cruises, while among the Marquesas, Stevenson wrote in his journal: "I awoke this morning about three; the night was heavenly in scent and temperature, the long swell brimmed into the bay and seemed to fill it full, and then subsided; silently, gently, and deeply the Casco rolled; at times a block passed gently like a bird. I sat and looked seaward toward the mouth of the bay at the headlands and the stars; at the constellation of diamonds each infinitesimal, each individual and of equal lustre, and all shining together in heaven like some old-fashioned clasp; at the planet with the visible moon, as though he were beginning to re-people heaven by the process of germination; at many other lone lamps and marshalled clusters. And upon a sudden it ran into my mind, even with shame that these were lovelier than our nights in the north, the planets softer and brighter, and the constellations more handsomely arranged. I felt shame, I say, as at an ultimate infidelity; that I should desert the stars that shone upon my father! And turning to the shore-side, where there were some high squalls overhead, and the mountains loomed up black, I could have fancied I had slipped ten thousand miles away and was anchored in a Highland loch; that when day came and made clear the superintending slopes, it would show pine and the red heather and the green fern, and roofs of turf sending up the smoke of peats, and the alien speech that should greet my ears should be Gaelic not Kanaka."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  
then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIALS

### The Map of Europe

In no case could the present war have been fought in vain. If it had done nothing else it would have exposed to the world the mental conditions working in every direction beneath the political and social surface; it would, in addition, have given an amazing example of heroism and self-sacrifice which, though it may often have been equaled individually, has certainly never before been equaled nationally; it has taught men a truer sense of values; and, in doing all these things and innumerable other things, it has made the world a better place to live in, even if at a tremendous cost. The cost, however, is the price that humanity has had to pay for a forgetfulness of Principle and for a disregard of duties which were fast reducing the richer nations to the state of slothful sensualism which prevailed in Rome before its fall. For this reason, no country can complain of the cost. And yet, because of the cost, every nation should be willing to build the new world on firmer foundations, in other words to exchange the sands of riches, luxuries, and sensual gratification, for the rock of all that is summed up in the word Principle.

So deep a thinker as Mr. Balfour could scarcely address himself to so great a theme without an attempt to put something of all this into words. The time has not come when it is possible to deal very much in what the stock exchanges call futures. No one is better aware of this than Mr. Balfour, and he guarded himself carefully against any criticism of such a nature when he explained that he was not in the least making too little of the immediate practical problems, and too much of the dreams of theorists, but that it was because the great practical effort that was being made was elevated by the theorists' ideals for the future, that this effort could be made fruitful of all that was inherent in them.

In other words, it is true that the Germans are no longer at Noyon. But they are in Lille and in Laon, and the immediate effort must of course be to get them out of those towns, and once more across the Rhine. If they have left Noyon they have left Noyon a wreck, a wreck such as Attila left the cities and countries through which he passed, a desert of blackened ruins, of broken roads, of cut-down orchards, and of poisoned wells, but they have left all these as an unconscious memorial of what the world has to expect unless, when the peace conference meets, it puts the theorists' dreams into the practical effort of the statesman, and makes it impossible for another Attila to head another invasion of the Goths. It was this which was the real theme of Mr. Balfour's speech, delivered at a war loan meeting, in the Guildhall, in London, on Monday last. Mr. Balfour was concerned to show that some League of Nations, for the preservation of future peace, was a requisite of the world's stability, but he was also concerned to show that that League of Nations must build on something surer than the sands in which the foundations of the structure of the political edifices of 1914 had been sunk.

And so he set out to indicate something of the lines upon which the new map must be drawn. Certain fundamental ideas must, he insisted, be recognized, unless the storm-drum of Europe was to be only temporarily lowered during one more period of peace, and that, as usual, a period devoted to preparing for a new war. The first of these ideals was necessarily the freeing of certain nations from bonds which had been imposed upon them and had become intolerable to them. Poland, for instance, whose partition was one of the scandals of Eighteenth Century politics must be redeemed, and must become once more an independent country. In the same way the heterogeneous mass of peoples crushed under the heel of German and Magyar forces, in the dual Kingdom, must be permitted to acquire their independence. Again, the gunpowder barrel in the Balkans must be so dealt with that it no longer may lie in the power of a Court like that of Vienna, or the old Court of Petrograd, to throw a lighted match into it, at any moment, and blow the peace of the world sky-high. But perhaps most important of all, those nations which have perpetually looked to war as a means of acquiring new territories and cornering new markets, must be taught that such methods cannot continue, and that if they are going to attempt to create further riots in the streets of the world, then the international policeman will have to be called in to take them into custody.

But of course the real difficulty of the situation does not occur in any of this. And nobody must be more perfectly aware of that than Mr. Balfour himself. Mr. Balfour is at once a statesman and a philosopher, an administrator and a metaphysician. As a result he knows, far better than the great majority of people, that the real danger of international strife lies in national strife, just as the real danger of national strife lies in the autocratic tendency of the human mind and the bellicose proclivity of the individual. In other words Mr. Balfour knows quite well that in the effort to establish liberty, equality, and fraternity, you must bring into play qualities which had not even been dreamed of by the citizens of '93, and that all the peace leagues which all the statesmen of all the nations can invent, with all their cumulative genius, will prove just so much wasted effort, to be added to the dreams of the builders of the ideal commonwealths, until the admission is made that there are no such things as first principles, but only one Principle, the law of which must be accepted in the fashioning of any system which is destined to endure. International police will for instance, prove entirely helpless to keep order in Christendom if Christendom persists in turning its back on the Sermon on the Mount. If any human being imagines that liberty, equality, and fraternity are to be found by forbidding nations to go out and capture markets with a sword in their hand, whilst permitting them to retain markets by trade regulations, he must have a very curious idea of the meaning of the parliament of man and the federation of the world. It is perfectly true that the difficulties inherent in the regulation of national armaments are as nothing compared to the intricacies of the regulation of international trade.

but this is simple because, just as in the old days the sword was the means by which the dogmas of ecclesiasticism were enforced, so in latter days the sword was the means by which the dogmas of political economy were enforced.

To put it quite simply, if humanity really hopes that the era of liberty, equality, and fraternity is going to dawn, it will have to realize that only one step toward that era will have been taken when the Essens and the Elswicks have been destroyed. For behind the Essens and the Elswicks are the Pittsburghs and the Lilles, and behind these again the private domiciles of the Mr. Worldly Wisemans and the Mr. Badmans, hardy the Eye Gates and the Feel Gates of every city of Mansoul on the planet.

### Speeding the Ships

It is estimated by the chairman of the United States Shipping Board, Edward N. Hurley, and was so stated in his address at Philadelphia a few days ago, that, assuming the continuance of the war until the autumn of 1922, with the conditions of sea traffic remaining as they are now, construction of merchant vessels by the United States and the Allies will by that time have completely overcome all sinkings by German submarines. In order to reach this point, however, the construction of 48,557,080 deadweight tons of shipping by the United States and the allied nations will be necessary. Of this total, the United States allotment for the four years between Oct. 1, 1918, and Oct. 1, 1922, will be 32,000,000 deadweight tons, or an average of 8,000,000 deadweight tons a year. This leaves to the United Kingdom responsibility for the construction of 2,500,000 tons, and to France and the neutral nations 1,500,000 tons annually.

Mr. Hurley is supported, in his assertion that the United States can and will perform its part in this program, by authorities in marine construction familiar with the constantly growing supply of shipbuilding material, and with the constantly increasing facilities for ship construction in the country. During the first year of the four there will be a pressing demand for transports, vessels which require more time in construction than merchant ships, but, notwithstanding this, the output of American shipyards will, it is confidently estimated, total between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 deadweight tons. Such a pace in construction will have been attained by the beginning of the ship year of 1920, by reason of increased facilities and the growing skill of workers, that the average annual production will be raised to a higher level.

The maritime situation has changed so greatly for the better that the United States and the Allies, and their peoples, can now face the facts, retrospective and prospective, squarely, and far more courageously, than at any earlier time since German piracy on the high seas began. One of these facts is that, between Sept. 1, 1914, and Sept. 1, 1918, enemy submarines destroyed 7,157,088 deadweight tons of the world's shipping in excess of that which was built by the United States, its allies, and the neutral nations. This loss must be met, but more than this must be done in order to bring tonnage back to a normal basis. According to the calculations of experts, had there been no war, and no submarine destruction, an additional 14,700,000 tons of shipping, exclusive of the excess of sinkings over construction, would have been added to the world's fleet during the last four years. This loss also must be made up.

It is estimated that the submarine sinkings for the four years ending with Sept. 30, 1922, should the war continue so long, making due allowance for the falling off in the destructive power of the U-boats, will be 12,000,000 deadweight tons. Construction must be carried on to meet this item likewise.

Everybody in the world, without regard to geographical, political, or even war divisions, it is safe to say, hopes that the war will not last four years, or two years, or even one year, longer. The number who believe that the beginning of the end of the conflict is even now in sight is multiplying day by day. But every thoughtful person in the United States and the allied countries should realize fully that there must be no relaxation of war work based upon such hope or expectation. The way to hasten the end of the war is to prepare more thoroughly for carrying it on. Nothing is to be gained by planning, at this stage of the struggle, for peace; everything is to be gained by planning for a more vigorous offensive.

There is encouragement, therefore, in the knowledge that the United States has, with the beginning of the present month, entered upon a shipbuilding program covering four years, as if the war would certainly continue at least through this period. All plans and specifications, all contracts for material and labor, all calculations for equipment, are made on the basis of four years more of war. This course will shorten rather than prolong the contest between civilization and its enemies.

Reports from the shipyards of the nation, north, south, east, and west, are now uniformly more satisfying than they have been in the past. Better accommodation has been provided for the workers than was possible last fall. The degree of contentment and efficiency is much higher now than it was then. It should be inspiring to public morale to consider, for illustration, a typical instance of the progress made in ship construction throughout the Republic. Within a few months from the building of docks in New Jersey, a score of vessels, with a carrying capacity of 85,000 tons of supplies to the war zone, have been launched. Two of these will go into commission at once; the others will follow speedily, and many additional launchings are booked for the next three months. In the Newark district, where a year ago the yards were laid out on made land, 25,000 men are at work on twelve cargo vessels having an aggregate tonnage of 80,000. In the Jersey City yards, at Elizabethport, at plants on the Passaic River, and at other places, shipbuilding is being speeded at a surprising rate.

Thousands of the workers were, at the beginning, men of miscellaneous trades. Not only butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers sought and found employment on the docks, but shoemakers and tailors as well. All the yards, with few exceptions, had the same sort of experience. The trade of shipbuilding had to be taught tens of thousands of "green" hands. It has been taught, however, and the results generally are remarkable.

The American public has not been slow to criticize mistakes, delays, and other visible defects in the shipping program; neither will it be slow to applaud the successes achieved, and the greater triumphs that are promised.

### Why Not Develop Elsewhere?

The objection of the Canadian Government to the construction, by the Aluminum Company of America of a weir in the St. Lawrence River has been overruled by the United States Government commission, on the ground that the work is a war necessity. Canada's objection was based upon the ground that the granting of such a permit by the United States would be in violation of the treaty rights of the Dominion. War's necessity, of course, justifies many things that could not be justified in time of peace, and there is force in the contention, on the side of the United States, that the construction of the weir will aid greatly in increasing the output of aluminum needed by the United States and the Allies in the manufacture of war matériel. Nothing is more improbable than that any serious international complications should result from the decision.

But, it may well be asked, why should Canada's wishes in the premises be disregarded, when the necessary water power could be obtained by the Aluminum Company elsewhere? There is plenty of undeveloped water power on the southern side of the border, and on the northern side of it, for that matter, the development of which would not have been opposed. The scenic Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers are altogether too convenient and attractive to seekers of cheap power on both sides of the boundary.

In the United States there is an urgent popular demand for the conservation of water power. Never was the need of utilizing the streams and rivers more intelligently or more keenly realized than now. Hundreds of streams and scores of rivers throughout the country are idle, so far as water power is concerned. Their development in this direction would not only make the nation to a great extent independent of the coal supply, but would prevent floods, and stop a tremendously costly soil waste. There will be nothing but applause for legislation looking to this end, but the popular demand for water power development can never be made to justify the taking hereafter by private interests of natural water power sites for purely private gain.

There are few things more scandalous in the economic history of the nation than the continued exploitation of Niagara Falls. Nothing like it should be tolerated on the St. Lawrence or on other rivers. Let commercialism provide for its own needs.

### Damascus

ANY attempt even to outline the history of Damascus, save in a generous space, would inevitably result in a simple cataloguing of dates, for Damascus lays claim to being the oldest city in the world. However this may be, it is mentioned in the very earliest dawn of history in Palestine. In the battle of the four kings against five, recorded in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis, it is told how, Ahram pursued the defeated kings to Hobah, "which is on the left hand of Damascus." It is also frequently mentioned in early Egyptian records, and during the period of the Eighteenth Century B.C. it was the capital of the small province of Ubi. Then Damascus is bound up with the history of the Israelites, and, in the time of David, came into their possession for a time, for David led an expedition against the city to punish it for the assistance it had given his enemy, Hadadezar, King of Zobah, and he took it and garrisoned it, "and the Syrians became servants to David, and brought gifts." Damascus, which figured prominently in the many hostilities between Israel and Syria, fell, as did so many other cities hereabouts, before Alexander the Great's triumphant march west, and, centuries later, came into the possession of the Romans, when Syria was conquered by Q. Caecilius Metellus, about the year 63 B.C.

It is, however, in New Testament times that one seems to be brought into most intimate touch with Damascus. The memorable journey of St. Paul to the city from Jerusalem, and all that happened during and after it; the "street which is called Straight"; the house of Judas; the visit of Ananias; the subsequent preaching of St. Paul in the synagogues; the plots to kill him, and his escape from the city by night, are all names and incidents familiar to Christians the world over. It was to Damascus, too, that St. Paul returned after his three years' sojourn in the wilderness, and in no other period in its long history does the ancient city on the banks of the Abana seem to come so clearly into view.

Later on, under Trajan, Damascus became a Roman provincial city, and, on the establishment of Christianity, the seat of a bishop, who ranked next in authority after the Patriarch of Antioch. Even when this point is reached, a wealth of history still lies ahead: There is the great story of Damascus under the kalifs, and of its many trials which followed the removal of the kalifate to Bagdad; of the coming of the Egyptians, the Carmathians, and the Seljuks; of the campaigns and mighty conquests of the Saladin; of the ravages of the Mongols, and of the final inclusion of Damascus within the Ottoman Empire, early in the Sixteenth Century, followed by a long four hundred years of stagnation.

The modern Damascus, like the Damascus of all the ages, is, in its distant view, as are many eastern cities, a place of great beauty. It lies at the northern edge of the plain of Ghutah, at the foot of the Anti-Lebanon, 2250 feet above the sea, and all around, for a circuit of sixty miles, extend the famous orchards, gardens, vineyards, and fields of Damascus, which have always made its fertility proverbial throughout the East. The Arabs regard it as one of their four earthly paradises. Close at hand, the city is not so beautiful. The rough mud walls of the houses contrast strangely with the splendors within, for the houses of Damascus, with their mosaics and carved wood, and their ceilings rich in arabesque ornaments, elaborately gilded, are amongst the most beautiful in the East. The bazaars, however, are the great feature of Damascus. The masses of color and the wonderful effects of light and shadow which they present have made them the delight of painters. As one writer has described such a scene, here are displayed all the riches of the Orient: rare carpets and rugs from Persia, and shawls, scarfs and kerchiefs of every dye from the far interior of Asia, with gold and silver embroideries in exquisite taste or of barbaric splendor. There is no pavement, but the ground is hard from the tread of many feet, for a motley throng is ever passing to and fro, of turbanned men and of women closely veiled; a musician playing his tambourine, and cavaliers or a train of camels slowly filing through. The long streets are

dim and cool, being arched in high above, and through apertures the sunlight falls in misty streams on the gorgeous wares and moving multitudes beneath. Then, the old city walls are still there; and the Roman gateways; and the Derb el-Mistikim, or the "street which is called Straight," still runs through the city, from the eastern to the western gate, as it did nineteen hundred years ago, in the days of St. Paul.

### Notes and Comments

MR. HENRY FORD's aversion to spending any money directly or indirectly on behalf of his election to the United States Senate, and his feeling that a purchased place would be tainted, has a parallel in the experience of Gen. Robert E. Lee. After the close of the war he was offered the presidency of an insurance company, at a salary of \$50,000 a year, which he declined on the ground that he was not familiar with work of that nature. He was then frankly told that he was not expected to do any work, that it was the use of his name which was being sought. "Do you not think," said General Lee, "that if my name is worth \$50,000 a year, I ought to be very careful about taking care of it?"

HOWEVER modest as a geographical unit may be the Basque mountaineers of the Pyrenees, whose "congress of studies" has been announced, there remains to their credit a national ball game that will yield nothing to the finest sporting efforts of the Anglo-Saxon people, whether in the matter of pure recreation or of spectacular interest. The tourbillon-like movement with which the player, the pelotari, swings round to catapult the ball with back-handed fling to the great wall eighty yards away, is no less graceful than the sweeping hurl of the distobolus, while the vigorous contest under the lee of the wall, where the ball is shot from the "chistera," the curved wicker-work glove, with marvelous rapidity, affords an unlimited display of resourceful tactics. The referee, bright-colored beret on head, sings the score in set refrain and the applause thunders from the crowd as Chiquito, or Melchior, or some other national hero of this "pelote basque" game earns his meed of praise.

ONE must be cautious in declaring that there never has been a great woman composer. Mr. Damrosch, back from France, tells Americans that the genius of Lily Boulanger, developed and molded under war-time conditions, has won for her at nineteen a position far in advance of any other woman who has written music. Mr. Damrosch thinks there are possibilities that she may be ranked with Brahms and Beethoven. When her music is introduced in America, during the coming winter, we must not be unfamiliar with the name of Lily Boulanger.

IF THERE is anything in the old saying that "ill news travels fast" it nevertheless has no apparent advantage over Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, who recently sprinted from the back gate of Nazareth as the British cavalry entered the front gate, arriving at the Turkish base long before the occasion for his rapid transit became known to the garrison.

AMONG the latest to protest against the habit of raising prices, simply because the raised price can be secured, there was heard, recently, a new voice. It was that of a canary. Being a bird whose motto had ever been: "Strict application to business," it had been his custom, when the rest of the family left the city during the summer and shut up the house, to board himself out. Two years ago, he could, he says, get good accommodation, an airy room with a sunny aspect, good seed, water, bath, and unrestricted opportunity for vocal exercise for thirty cents a week. Last year, however, the charge for the same accommodation was raised to forty cents, and this year it appears he has been obliged to pay fifty cents. He is willing, he declares, to sustain his share of the burden of the war, but he regards a 66 per cent rise as unduly hard on a bird of moderate means.

WHILE the lack of ships will prevent the bringing of bulbs from Japan to the United States this fall, thus interfering with the usual spring display of lilies, it will mean more food for Japan. Curiously enough, some of the lilies which make the strongest appeals to the western sense of beauty are accounted of but little worth among the Japanese, except for culinary purposes. They grow them by the acre, but only for the foreigners who like their warm hues.

THE attempt to encourage Liberty bond purchases by the use of certain lurid and revolting posters shows an almost incredible misconception of the real attitude of the United States toward the war. A hideous blue mask surmounting a dripping bayonet and hands might encourage the American soldier to fancy himself a Siegfried about to negotiate a kind of stage dragon, or it might do something to stimulate unthinking hatred for the men whom he may meet in battle. In either case the tendency is to spread the very thoughts upon which the Prussians themselves have been nourished, and to ignore the lofty, constructive, hateless spirit in which America has entered the struggle.

THIRTEEN railway dining-car waiters, chefs and stewards have been held by a grand jury on a charge of conspiring to defraud the government. As to the foundation for this charge, people who have patronized railway dining cars off and on for years cannot say anything, and would not say anything if they could. They want to be fair. And they will reserve an opinion until all the evidence is in. This, however, will not prevent them from thinking over some of the things they have often thought in a personal way before and after paying for dining-car service.

NO PERSON in the United States may hereafter use platinum in the manufacture of jewelry, or for any other nonessential purpose; no person may buy or sell the metal unless duly licensed, and no person may have in his possession more than an ounce of it for more than ninety days from October 1, 1918. Those possessing platinum jewelry may, however, sell it, to authorized purchasers. Platinum is now more valuable than gold, and more desirable from the government's point of view. The proper course to be pursued by platinum owners is to turn their holdings of the metal into currency, and then turn the currency into Liberty bonds.

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# "Wholesome Speaking"

[From the *St. Joseph Gazette*, St. Joseph, Mo., May 23, 1918]

Without offering comment upon its influences in the religious world,—which, of course, is the movement's real purpose,—it may be soberly said that Christian Science is setting a fine example in thought and utterance upon the paramount issues of the day. The average Scientist seems thoroughly patriotic. He is interested, too, in politics. His activity in business compares well with the undertakings of his fellows of other spiritual beliefs,—or of none at all. And in each of these spheres he is apparently viewing the situation with comprehending but unimpassioned eye, and is shaping his own course in the strength of that cool-minded experience.

The "secular" press can learn much from the calmness of the Scientist journalist's discussions of present vital issues. So can the religious press. Those discussions are incisive, comprehensive, bristling. They are not embittered, however. Perhaps it is the fine poise of the Christian Science press which inspires the members of that organization to calm, though positive, opinion. Or it may be that the Society's attitude is reflected in its journalism.

Commenting upon international relations a few days ago, The Christian Science Monitor said:

(Here follows quotations from editorial entitled "The Touch of Nature," May 18, 1918.)

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